





## Charter 77: In Pain but Alive

### Czechoslovak Dissident Group Survives Against the Odds

By Bradley Graham  
Washington Post Service

PRAGUE — In the Soviet bloc, Czechoslovakia's Charter 77 is an example of survival against the odds.

Eastern Europe's oldest dissident group, marking its eighth anniversary, recently issued a lengthy restatement of principles, in part to remind the world that it still exists and in part to clarify for supporters what the movement stands for.

Charter 77's field of comment has broadened since its founding in 1977 in defense of human rights. In recent years, it has produced reports on such diverse topics as pollution, rock music and drugs. Its aim, supporters say, is to offer Czechoslovaks an alternative voice to their Communist government.

A lengthy appeal recently issued by the charter movement called for the dissolution of NATO and the Warsaw Pact and the creation of an association of "free and autonomous" European nations. "Perhaps such an ideal seems a dream," the 17-page document said. "Yet we are convinced that it represents the will of most Europeans."

Going up against one of the sternest regimes in the Communist world has been a painful experience for many signers of the charter. Many have been or are still being prosecuted, and often imprisoned, for participating in the movement.

Most of the supporters have endured a variety of forms of harassment, from loss of jobs to permanent police surveillance to exclusion of their children from universities.

On March 11, police in Prague raided an apartment where 48 persons, many of them supporters of Charter 77, were viewing newsreels of the 1968 Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia. All were detained, some for as long as two days, then released.

"We offered dialogue to the state at the beginning, without illusions, of course," said Eva Kamanrkova, a

writer and one of those present at the clandestine film showing. "But the only dialogue we've had has been with the state security service."

For all the international attention that Charter 77 has generated, it has made little measurable impact inside Czechoslovakia.

**"They've been more effective in making their point to the outside world than to their fellow citizens."**

"They've been more effective in making their point to the outside world than to their fellow citizens," a Western diplomat in Prague observed.

In contrast, the Polish Committee for Social Self-Defense, known as KOR, which formed about the same time, laid an educational and organizational network that facilitated the rise in 1980 of the independent Solidarity union movement. KOR eventually dissolved and some of its members served as elected representatives of Solidarity or senior advisers to it.

Dissent in Czechoslovakia was never reinforced, as it was in Poland, by strong independent protest movements among workers and students or by the Roman Catholic Church, which is tightly controlled by the Prague government. "Charter has remained a single stream of overt dissent rather than one of several mutually reinforcing currents," said H. Gordon Skilling, a Canadian professor, in a 1981 study.

Charter 77 insists that it does not aim to be a mass movement. Supporters number about 1,200, and the group has been gaining only several dozen new ones per year.

"It is not an organization not a basis for opposition activities," said an anniversary statement is-

sued in January. "Charter 77 has no members, only signatories. It is not something one can join or leave, only sign."

"It does not intend to enunciate its own programs of political or societal changes or reforms. Its goal is the rehabilitation of people as the true subjects of history."

"What a person can gain is the feeling of being liberated, the feeling of being true to himself, the feeling of being publicly responsible again, the feeling of having left the forum of general indifference and of not participating, with his silence, in matters that are evidently immoral."

Charter 77 is represented by three spokesmen who change from year to year. Their names are attached to the documents released irregularly in the group's name. The three used to be chosen to reflect the major factions — ex-Communists, Roman Catholics and non-Communist intellectuals. This year, all have leftist backgrounds.

How are subjects chosen for charter reports? "There is no bureaucratic approach," explained Jiri Dienstbier, a spokesman for the group. "Someone usually comes up with an interesting idea. But that's not enough."

"You need a group of people to do the research. For instance, for five years we tried to prepare a document on ecology but weren't satisfied. We finally published one last year that was written by a commission of government specialists who couldn't get their study published officially."

The example highlighted the help that Charter 77 sometimes receives from establishment insiders. Charter provides them with an outlet for information that a Communist censor has blocked. Another such case involved a report on health care drafted by doctors working in medical institutions.

"We are not so totally disconnected from society as is sometimes thought," Mr. Dienstbier said.



Karen Nicholson, Major Nicholson's widow, after a service in Berlin for her husband.

## U.S. Will Boycott Ceremony on Elbe

(Continued from Page 1)

send Communist veterans of the anti-Nazi underground resistance movement as well.

According to diplomats, U.S. British and French military commanders in West Germany met Tuesday to discuss possible retaliatory measures against Soviet liaison missions that patrol in West Germany. One possible measure discussed, according to a source, was a sharp restriction on the movements of the Soviet teams "for a limited period of time."

French military officers were reported to be incensed at Major Nicholson's killing since they were said to have obtained assurances from Soviet officers about the safety of Allied patrols after a French observer was killed a year ago when

rammed head-on by an East German truck. Under a 1947 agreement, Britain and France also have liaison missions based at Potsdam.

An American diplomat said that the Allies were reluctant, however, to take retaliatory steps that might ultimately undermine a valuable intelligence-gathering institution.

**Attache's Trip Canceled**  
The New York Times reported earlier from Washington:

The White House disclosed Wednesday that, to show irritation over the incident, the senior Soviet military attaché in Washington, Rear Admiral Ivan P. Sakulin, who had been on a guided tour of the West Coast with other attachés, had been told by the State Department to return immediately to Washington.

"We consider it inappropriate for the naval attaché to be on such a tour in light of the fatal shooting," a State Department spokesman said. "We also wanted to have the opportunity to protest the shooting in the strongest possible terms to the naval attaché in Washington."

Oleg M. Sokolov, the No. 2 official in the Soviet Embassy, was seen later at the State Department on his way to meet with Richard R. Burt, assistant secretary of state for European affairs.

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said various steps were under consideration because of the shooting, but White House and State Department officials said there was no thought at the moment of curbing any negotiations in progress.

## 2,000 Rioters Dispersed in Khartoum

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KHARTOUM, Sudan — Police and soldiers fired tear gas to disperse more than 2,000 rioters Thursday in renewed demonstrations against the government triggered by major price increases, diplomats said.

One witness, who declined to be

identified, said at least three persons were killed. The report was not confirmed, however.

Police killed at least two persons Wednesday and arrested about 1,200 during rioting that broke out hours after President Gaafar Nimeiri left Sudan for the United States, where he is scheduled to

have a medical checkup and, on Monday, meet with President Ronald Reagan. He arrived in Washington on Wednesday night.

United Press International reported that witnesses said students and workers looted shops, set fires and stoned cars before turning toward the U.S. Embassy, a heavily fortified building in the center city across from the main campus of the University of Khartoum.

Riot police and soldiers opened fire with tear gas, dispersing the group several hundred yards from the embassy gates.

The Associated Press reported that an official at the embassy, contacted by telephone from Cairo, said police fired tear gas to break up a crowd of 75 to 100 people advancing toward the embassy. After the rioting Wednesday, Sudanese authorities sent extra police and paratroopers to the embassy.

Sources in contact with Khartoum hospitals said at least six and possibly as many as 18 rioters were killed and an undetermined number wounded Wednesday by police. A police brigadier, Mohammed Abdul-Jabir, said 1,200 arrests were made Wednesday.

The government said late Thursday that it had set up special courts to try rioters and that more than 300 had been sentenced since the tribunals began sitting Wednesday night. The statement from the Security Department, reported by the official press agency, SUNA, did not say what the sentences were.

"A large number of saboteurs have been arrested and will undergo trials," the statement said. (UPI, AP, Reuters)

## President of Singapore Resigns Amid Treatment for Alcoholism

Reuters

SINGAPORE — President Devan Nair resigned Thursday because of alcoholism, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said. Mr. Lee told Parliament that Mr. Nair, 61, was in a hospital where he was being treated for mental disorders caused by excessive drinking.

Singapore's president performs only a ceremonial role as head of state. Under the constitution a new president is to be elected by Parliament.

Mr. Nair, a former trade union chief, was taken on March 16 to a hospital in Singapore from Kuching, capital of the eastern Malaysian state of Sarawak, where he was on a

private visit. He was initially diagnosed as having serious liver failure.

Mr. Lee, a longtime associate of Mr. Nair, said doctors later concluded that the president was in "an acute confusional state due to alcohol superimposed on a long-standing condition caused by alcohol dependency."

"The president's mental state at present fluctuates between lucidity and mild confusion, and disorientation," Mr. Lee told Parliament.

Mr. Nair said in a letter to Mr. Lee that he was only a "moderate social drinker" when he was elected president in October 1981 for a four-year term. Mr. Lee said.

## Dollar Has Passed Its Peak, Traders, Economists Believe

(Continued from Page 1)

country a less attractive place to park money. Last week, the U.S. government estimated that the gross national product in the first quarter of 1985 was growing at an annual rate of 2.1 percent, about half the level expected.

The run on savings banks in Ohio revived fears that the U.S. banking system was shaky, hurting the country's image as a safe haven for investors.

That image has also been dented by news that the United States recently became a net debtor for the first time since 1914. In other words, Americans owe foreigners

more money than foreigners owe them.

This landmark had been long expected, but it served to underscore that huge U.S. trade and budget deficits leave the country dependent on an ever-growing flow of investments from abroad. Should foreigners lose confidence in the United States, those investments could be attracted only by pushing U.S. interest rates up sharply, bludgeoning the economy.

Economists can still find strong counter arguments to support the dollar.

"The market is over-discounting the bad news at the moment," said Robert Schwob, head of portfolio management at Fuji International Finance Ltd., a London unit of Japan's Fuji Bank. He predicted that the dollar would be stable to slightly stronger over the next couple of weeks as the market recognized that "it has overreacted on Ohio."

The supply of dollars outside the United States has shrunk considerably over the past few years, largely because U.S. banks reduced their international lending. Meanwhile, debtors still need to buy dollars to repay their debts.

U.S. interest rates remain higher than those in most other major industrial countries, apart from Britain. The United States is still considered a safe haven and it offers a wider range of short-term investment opportunities than do other countries.

Many economists also believe that the recent estimate of the gross national product understated U.S. economic growth and that the coming months will show a modest rebound.

Rainer Siegelkow, an economist at Westdeutsche Landesbank, predicted that such a rebound would help support the dollar over the next six months or so. That, he said, should give the United States time to begin reducing its budget deficit and thus lessen the chance that the dollar will eventually come crashing down.

## UN to Pull Unessential Lebanon Staff

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — The United Nations has ordered its agencies in Lebanon to withdraw unessential employees because of a series of kidnappings of foreigners. But a UN spokesman, Louay Djoudi, said Thursday that there was no plan to evacuate all foreign workers.

A UN spokesman in New York, Joe Sills, said Wednesday that all UN agencies in Lebanon had been asked to determine which staff members were not absolutely essential.

Earlier this month, 36 Britons and Americans who worked for the UN peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon were withdrawn from the country.

At the United Nations in New York, Lebanon requested that the peacekeeping force remain in southern Lebanon for six more months without any change in its mandate.

In a letter to Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, made public Thursday, Lebanon's chief UN representative, Rashid Fakhr, said his government did not feel the force needed a wider role.

The UN Security Council is expected to renew the force's mandate before it expires April 19.

In Beirut, a group that has claimed the deaths of two British diplomats in Greece and India last year said it was responsible for the latest in the two-week series of kidnappings, the abduction Monday of Alec Collett of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees.

In a statement, the Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims accused Mr. Collett, who is British, of being a spy.

Nine foreigners have disappeared in Lebanon in the past two weeks. On Wednesday, a Briton, Geoffrey Nash, was released unharmed near his home in west Beirut.

After the Collett kidnapping, his agency told expatriate staff members to leave the country.

In other developments, wire services reported that fighting broke out in the northern port of Tripoli Thursday, jeopardizing the eight-month-old Syrian-mediated peace treaty between rival Muslim militia groups. There were also reports of renewed clashes between the Lebanese Army and Christian militia forces near Sidon, in southern Lebanon.

Police in Tripoli, 65 miles (105 kilometers) north of Beirut, said two militiamen were killed and three wounded in fighting that broke out early Thursday. No civilian casualties were reported.

Militias of the Muslim fundamentalist Tahir group and gunmen from the Syrian-backed Arab Democratic Party fought for several months last summer, until Syria mediated a peace treaty that was signed in Damascus. (AP, UPI, Reuters)

## Iraq Bombs 6 More Cities, Presses Iran for Settlement

By Judith Miller  
New York Times Service

BAGHDAD — The Iraqi government announced Thursday that it had attacked six cities in central and western Iraq and a "very large naval target" in the northern part of the Gulf.

A statement issued by the official Iranian Republic News Agency said 36 people had been killed and 250 wounded in the latest day of Iraqi attacks.

Arab and Western diplomats said the Iraqi raids were aimed at continuing the pressure on Iran to accept a comprehensive peace settlement to end the 54-month conflict.

Iran on Wednesday sought the assistance of Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar of the United Nations in persuading Iraq to accept a moratorium on attacks on cities like that he helped arrange in June.

But Iraq has been adamant that a

halt to the fighting should be total. Iraqi officials said they were unwilling to accept a partial cease-fire that would create a lull in the fighting during which Iran could rebuild its forces and launch another offensive.

This theme was underlined repeatedly Thursday by the Iraqi state-controlled press. Baghdad newspapers quoted Yassin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister and commander of the 650,000-strong Popular Army, as saying that Iraq's armed forces would continue its buildup of troops and weaponry and its raids against Iranian cities unless Tehran responded to its peace appeals.

For its part, the Iranian press warned Gulf states that their more open support recently for Iraq placed them in jeopardy. The English-language Tehran Times singled out Kuwait, accusing the neighboring Gulf state of having permitted Iraq to use Babylon Island off its coast for military action against Iran.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Goetz Pleads Not Guilty in Shooting

NEW YORK (AP) — Bernhard H. Goetz pleaded not guilty Thursday to charges stemming from his shooting of four youths on a New York subway train. His lawyer was granted 45 days to prepare a motion to quash the indictment.

Mr. Goetz's appearance in Criminal Court in Manhattan came after his indictment on four counts of attempted murder by the grand jury to investigate the Dec. 22 shootings. The first grand indictment, Mr. Goetz, 37, only on charges relating to weapons possession. He did not testify before either panel, but two of the four victims testified before the second.

Judge Stephen Crane kept Mr. Goetz's bail at \$5,000, rejecting prosecutor's request that it be raised to \$20,000. In pleading for his bail, Barry Slotnick, Mr. Goetz's lawyer, said his client had, "in all, the best-known face in the country. He couldn't flee."

### Danish Workers Blockade Folket

COPENHAGEN (Reuters) — Danish workers blocked nine here Thursday and blockaded the parliament, the Folketing, to government plans to impose a settlement in a strike and to involving 300,000 private-sector employees.

Prime Minister Poul Schluter had to have a police escort to get to the Folketing, which delayed a parliamentary debate on the settlement for more than an hour. Justice Minister Erik Ninn-Hansen, away from the Folketing by demonstrators, said later on Danish television that this is an attack on democracy.

Police later broke up the crowd of demonstrators, which some said numbered up to 2,000. Two arrests were made, police said. Government said Wednesday that it had agreed with the opposition Radical Party on a two-year package for private and public employees and that the strikers would be ordered back to work dispute began Sunday.

### Craxi Warns of New Terrorist Threat

ROME (UPI) — Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy warned Thursday of a new wave of terrorism a day after suspected Red Brigades killed a prominent economist.

Ezio Tarantelli, who advocated curbs on Italian workers' wage hikes, was shot down at the University of Rome by two young men. "The Red Brigades have killed again, with the same technique, same macabre ritual as usual," Mr. Craxi said after a Cabinet meeting. "This strategy is aimed at mobilizing opinion against economic policy of the government. It emerges clearly that it is the Brigades' intention to strike at certain labor union circles, which hold guilty of complicity in what they consider an anti-worker government policy."

### Honduran Crisis Sparks Coup Rumor

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (UPI) — Honduran military and put an elite army unit on alert Thursday, and the government called public calm in the face of a political crisis that spawned rumors of a coup.

The army's Cobra battalion surrounded the Supreme Court and National Congress, whose leader challenged the authority of President Roberto Somoza Cardona by calling for the expulsion of the chief. The crisis flared when a faction of Mr. Somoza Cardona's Liberal called Thursday for the removal of Supreme Court Chief Justice Ariste Palomo, asserting he was behind a scheme to accuse the President, Efraim Bogiron, of a plot to destabilize the government.

### For the Record

President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania said Wednesday that Warsaw Pact countries had worked out differences on the future of their alliance's 30-year treaty and agreed to extend it when it expires 14, according to a statement from the official Agpres news received Thursday in Vienna.

Egypt's foreign minister, Esmat Abdel Meguid, met Thursday with Elio Ben Elissar, chairman of the Israeli parliament's committee for foreign affairs and defense.

A form of proportional representation will be introduced in French legislative elections next year, Prime Minister Laurent Fabius Thursday at a closed meeting of Socialist members of the National Assembly in Rennes, according to a party spokeswoman. Mr. Fabius the plan would be announced Wednesday.

A Colombian airplane crashed Thursday in the country's mountains, killing all 40 persons aboard, officials said. The Airlines plane was on a domestic flight.

Peru has dropped charges against 17 peasants accused of killing Peruvian journalists in an Andean village two years ago, the general's office said Wednesday. It said insufficient evidence had been presented during the six-month trial.

A federal judge in Texas reduced on Thursday the sentence of who helped two Salvadoran refugees enter the country illegally. It lowered the sentence of Jack Elder, 41, from a year in prison to 1 in a halfway house.

## Nitze Says Nuclear Policy Held Stock On Deterrence Unaltered

(Continued from Page 1)

arms control objectives to the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies two weeks after Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, voiced serious public doubts about the system.

Sir Geoffrey questioned if the system, to destroy missiles with lasers and other devices, would undercut the deterrence idea. West Germany and France have aired similar doubts. Washington has offered 18 allies a share in research.

Some NATO governments have been alarmed by statements by Mr. Reagan and other U.S. officials that the space-defense system eventually could make nuclear weapons obsolete. They fear U.S. interest in defending Western Europe may wane if this happened.

Mr. Nitze said deterrence could still be the basis for a U.S.-Soviet strategic relationship if it became possible to deny an attacker the gains expected.

**West Germans Indignant**  
West German politicians expressed indignation Thursday about a 60-day limit placed by the United States on its offer to allies to show an interest in taking part in President Reagan's space-defense program, Reuters reported from Bonn.

Volker Ruehe, foreign affairs spokesman of the governing Christian Democrats, said the time limit specified by the U.S. defense secretary, Caspar W. Weinberger, "might almost be seen as blackmail."

Senior aides to Chancellor Helmut Kohl were quoted as saying the 60-day deadline, which expires in late May, was "completely unacceptable."

Government sources said Wednesday that Bonn would simply ignore Mr. Weinberger and take up the issue with Mr. Reagan personally.

The opposition Social Democratic Party also criticized the United States. The party leader, Hans-Jochen Vogel, said that Mr. Kohl should make clear to Washington

that "we are allies, not vassals of the United States." General James Abraham, who heads the U.S. space project and briefed Bonn officials on the proposal Wednesday, told a West German media outlet that "if Bonn does not want part we can naturally see it by our own efforts."

In Brussels, the European Commission president, Jacques Delors, suggested Thursday that the European Community set aside its take part in the space-defense program, but the idea immediately met opposition.

European funding for space weapons research, scored by Denmark and Ireland, and officials from other countries surprised at the proposal.

Mr. Delors said at a news conference he would propose at a meeting of EC leaders Friday the 10-nation group double search budget to fund participation in the research.

**Weinberger 'Satisfied'**  
Defense Secretary Weinberger said "very satisfied" with the Western defense ministers' statement of research for the space program and hoped governments will participate in the program this year, according to an interview published Thursday in Paris. The Associated Press reported.

"The Europeans unanimously supported our research and they welcomed our invitation to participate in the program," Mr. Weinberger told the Paris newspaper. "I very much hope will submit bids for the research contracts which company our program this

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## S. Senate Panel Bars verting Foreign Aid to Nicaraguan Rebels

By Susan F. Rasky  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in a move, has voted to prohibit the use of any foreign-aid money for the Nicaraguan rebels fighting the Nicaraguan government.

The vote occurred on an amendment to a \$12.8-billion foreign aid bill that the committee passed Wednesday night. The amendment was proposed by Senator Claiborne Pell, a Democrat from Rhode Island, who said it not prevent the administration from asking Congress for \$14 million in covert aid to the rebels. If approved, would be sent through the Central Intelligence Agency and not through the Department of foreign aid.



Senator Claiborne Pell

## Brazil Says Old Regime early Bankrupt Nation

United Press International

PAULO — Brazil's new government said Thursday the outgoing military regime left the country virtually bankrupt. The statement coincided with an announcement that President-elect João Neves was battling a pervasive infection. Doctors might not be able to take for as long as 90 days.

The inheritance of the new government is so tragic that acting President Sarney will have to lay it squarely before the nation, said Senator Fernando Henrique Cardoso, a leader in the legislature. Finance Minister Francisco Dornelles said that because of the administration's austerity pledge, some government programs would have to be cut to make up for the shortages.

## Unit's Chief Gets ear Jail Sentence

Reston  
NAU, West Germany — The chief of a West German construction company whose employees led to the country's largest crisis of the 1980s was here Thursday for six years in prison.

Mr. Neves, 75, spoke with his wife Thursday, ate solid food and walked a few steps in his hospital room. But doctors cautioned that he was not out of danger. Mr. Neves fell ill on the eve of his inauguration, which was scheduled for March 15, missing the ceremony that was to make him Brazil's first civilian president in more than 20 years.

[The committee adopted another amendment by Senator Nancy Kassebaum, Republican of Kansas, blocking funds for "any program for population planning" in China. Chinese government rules that limit families to one child reportedly have led to cases of baby girls being killed by parents who had hoped for a boy.]

The vote on aid to the Nicaraguan rebels occurred after a lengthy debate and followed defeat of a broader amendment proposed by Senator Christopher Dodd, a Democrat of Connecticut, which would have prohibited foreign aid to any country that was providing aid to the rebels.

Senator Pell acknowledged that his amendment could not prevent the administration from seeking to finance the rebels through other agencies, such as the Department of Defense. But he argued that the vote would send a signal to the administration.

U.S. May Pledge OAS  
The United States said it will ask the Organization of American States to find a "satisfactory resolution" of the Nicaraguan problem if the Contadora countries fail to produce a peaceful settlement, United Press International reported from Washington.

U.S. Ambassador J. William Middendorf 2d said Wednesday in an OAS permanent council meeting. "In the final instance, the OAS has a responsibility to assure peace in Nicaragua," since in 1979 it withdrew support from the Somoza government.

## Public Aspect of Private Talks Arms Negotiations Are Confidential, but PR War Isn't

By Joseph Fichtelberg  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — As the U.S.-Soviet arms-control talks got under way in Geneva this month, the public promptly got a taste of the rhetorical posturing that will accompany the secret bargaining over weapons.

An example surfaced Wednesday when the Soviet delegation called in reporters to challenge a news article that had appeared in the International Herald Tribune on Wednesday.

in Western capitals only after an apparent Soviet disavowal. But the battle for public opinion in the media is ever present as the private talks continue. This week's incident highlighted a fundamental difference between the two sides — their clash of views about how the subsidiary talks on space weapons should be approached.

In the Soviet view, the Geneva talks are designed to prevent what Soviet spokesmen call an arms race in space — a phrase referring to the

mental missiles and intermediate-range nuclear weapons. In agreeing to the three-tier talks, the Soviet Union said that no result could emerge from any of the subsidiary talks unless agreement is reached on all three levels.

Many diplomats expect the Soviet Union at some point to demand a moratorium on the research and development of space-based weapons as a condition for continuing the talks.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

Reagan administration's program of research into defensive arms in space capable of intercepting Soviet missiles, which is popularly known as "star wars."

President Ronald Reagan has said that this research program will not be impeded by the Geneva talks.

In the U.S. view, the Geneva talks are a forum to persuade Soviet officials to discuss how such defensive missiles, if they prove feasible, might be phased into service to enhance international stability.

The two governments, anxious to resume the Geneva talks, apparently have agreed to disagree on this point. But the difference is the centerpiece of the propaganda war about space defenses as each side seeks international support for its position.

The quarrel over space weapons is a major stumbling block in the negotiations, which cover, in addition to space defenses, intercon-

Despite the news blackout in Geneva, comments and leaks about the substance of the talks have already started emerging elsewhere.

For example, the chief Soviet negotiator, Victor P. Karpov, recently said on Soviet television that U.S. research on space defenses was undermining the Geneva talks.

The U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, then protested against what he described as a breach of confidentiality.

## F.H. Bartholomew, 86, Dies; Reporter, Executive at UPI

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Frank H. Bartholomew, 86, chairman emeritus of the news agency United Press International, died of cancer Tuesday at his home in Sonoma, California.

Mr. Bartholomew joined the former United Press as a reporter in Portland, Oregon, in 1921 and retired in 1972 as chairman of the board of what had become United Press International after a merger with the International News Service. He was an award-winning war correspondent as well as a news executive at the agency.

He became president of United Press in 1955 after serving as a correspondent in the Pacific in World War II, the Chinese civil war, the Korean War and the early fighting in Indochina. Mr. Bartholomew oversaw the merger with the

International News Service in 1958 and was elected chairman of the agency in 1962.

Mr. Bartholomew combined a talent for both reporting the news and directing the news-gathering operation. He was drawn to the scene of action as a reporter even after becoming an executive. He was named a vice president in 1938 and became first vice president in 1954.

But in the intervening years he traveled as a correspondent to the several Pacific fronts in World War II, covering developments in New Guinea, the Aleutians, Okinawa and the Philippines. He was the United Press correspondent at the Japanese surrender aboard the USS Missouri in Tokyo Bay in 1945, at the atomic bomb tests on Bikini in 1946 and at the fall of Shanghai to the Communists in 1949.

## U.S., Soviet Discuss Mid-Range Weapons

The Associated Press

GENEVA — In the longest session yet, U.S. and Soviet arms-control negotiators met for nearly four hours Thursday to discuss medium-range nuclear weapons for the first time in 16 months.

The session, between teams headed by Maynard W. Glitman and Alexander A. Orlov, was the third and final meeting this week by the subsidiary groups at the Geneva talks. It lasted three hours and 45 minutes, at the Soviet mission.

## Nitze Says Nuclear On Deterrence

By Howard Kurtz  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — William J. Casey, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, owned stock in all companies that had contracts with the agency before he left a blind trust in late 1983, according to CIA documents, the Central Intelligence Agency said in response to a request for the federal Freedom of Information Act, which makes many government documents available to the public.



William J. Casey

Mr. Casey, who has the option of selling his stock, or disqualifying himself from the issue.

Mr. Casey described the procedure in a May 1982 memo to his staff that was among the documents made public. He said that in cases where his "holdings involve companies doing business with the agency," he would decide on an investment-by-investment basis

"whether to dispose of the holding or make it subject to the screening arrangement."

Mr. Casey set up the blind trust in October 1983 after members of Congress criticized his stock trading. In setting up the trust, Mr. Casey did not include 34,755 shares he owns in Capital Cities Communications Inc., the conglomerate that has proposed a \$3.5-billion takeover of American Broadcasting Companies Inc.

The CIA said Mr. Casey was following rules of the Office of Government Ethics that do not allow an official to include in a blind trust a block of stock that makes up more than 20 percent of his holdings, as Mr. Casey's Capital Cities stock did. A CIA statement said that Mr. Casey notified Congress about his retention of the stock.

The agency documents show that CIA officials frequently discussed Mr. Casey's finances in internal memos before he created the trust. Many of the memos involve updates on Mr. Casey's holdings.

On July 22, 1982, for example, CIA officials were told that Mr. Casey had bought stock in 10 companies, including Delta Airlines and General Motors, and sold his holdings in Federal Express. A July 28, 1982, memo said Mr. Casey had bought stock in Abbott Laboratories and sold shares in IBM Corp.

Another memo, to the CIA general counsel, Stanley Sporkin, was entitled, "Casey Oil Sales and Agency Reports Relevant to Oil." It contained "a summary of Mr. Casey's oil stock transactions from mid-1980 to the present."

"Clearly, an enormous amount of government time was spent getting to Mr. Casey's desire to continue buying and selling stock," said Morton H. Halperin, director of the nonprofit National Security Center, which is affiliated with the American Civil Liberties Union.

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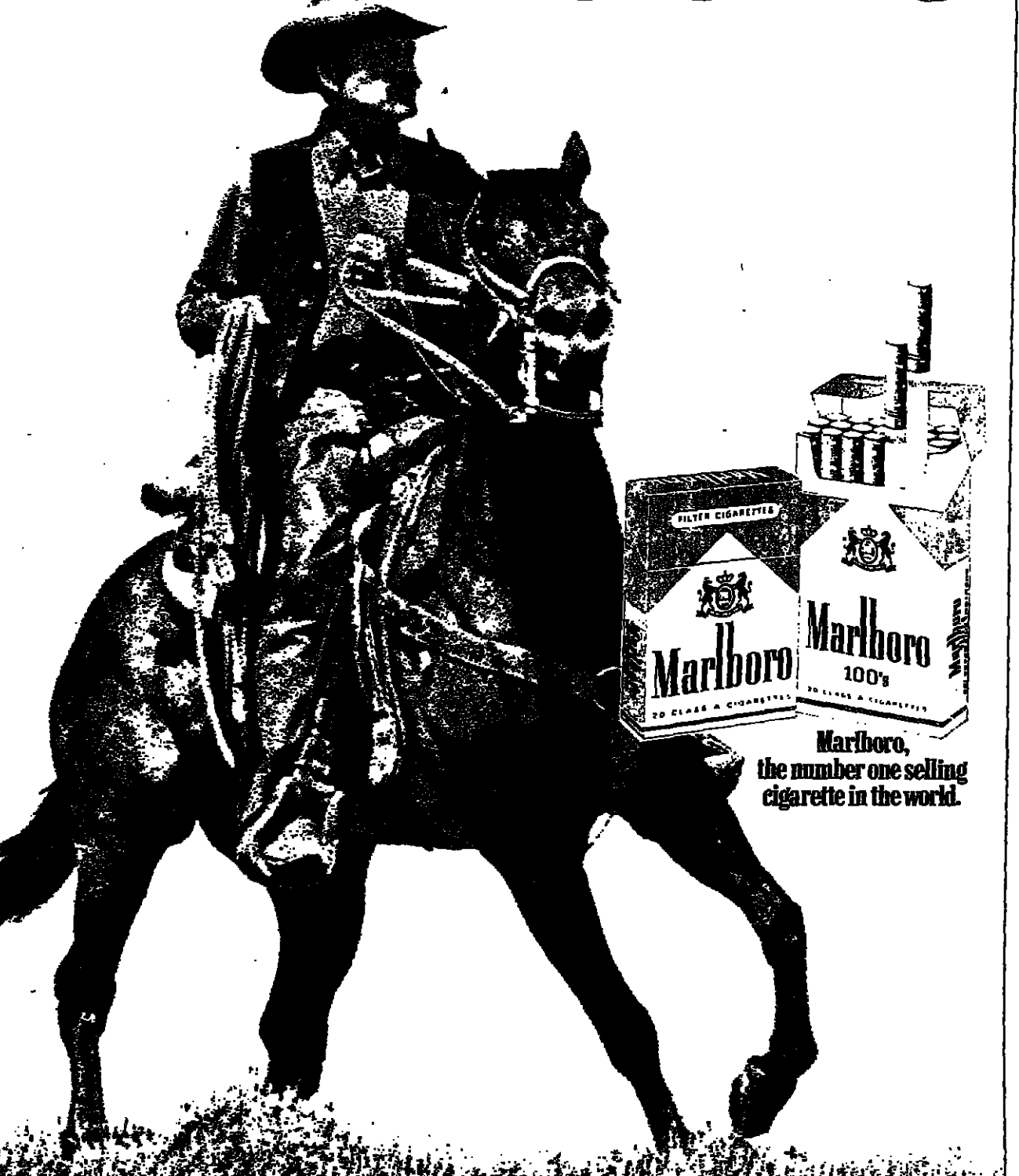
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## European Ready-to-Wear Season From Sportswear to Curves Without Revolution

By Hebe Dorsey  
International Herald Tribune  
PARIS — From Milan to London and Paris, the European ready-to-wear collections have their high points but no star-  
revolution.  
The main thread through these major cities was the emer-  
gence of active sportswear for  
day life — namely ski pants  
bulky, hand-knit sweaters.

### PARIS FASHION

By sheerer added an out-  
note. Costs, with a lot of  
quarter lengths, were more  
er than dresses. Al-  
ugh Yves Saint Laurent  
ed minis, the look was gen-  
long, with big shoulders  
wide lapels framing tiny

displaying the female body,  
recently glorified by Azze-  
Alata, was another major  
1, with sculptured garments  
wing every curve. The return  
shape made all these col-  
ors strongly European, and  
away the shapeless, lay-  
look of the Japanese.

Color was another important  
ent, with the palette switch-  
ing to purple and fuchsias and  
from the bright primaries  
of last season.

Terms of talents, both  
and Versace and Giorgio Ar-  
lead the Milan fashion  
while in Paris, there was a  
ing of the cards. Full focus  
on Claude Montana and  
Paul Gaultier.

Samuel Ungaro, Valentino  
Karl Lagerfeld for Chanel  
vered professional collec-  
as safe as money in the  
t. Thierry Mugler lured bet-  
than usual. Retailers said that  
as ironed out his production  
blems. Saint Laurent was still  
ybody's favorite designer  
retailers were divided. Some  
d it. Others found it repeti-  
and too much on the safe

was a good season for knits.  
Gaultier's tapestry sweaters  
ing up everywhere and influ-  
ing the new prints on silk fab-  
The floral effects combined  
paleys made for a roman-  
nostalgic look.

Many collections suffered  
a cohesive staging. In an ef-  
to be different, designers  
fallen into more and more  
licated ways of showing  
clothes. The result was of-  
to their disadvantage. The  
one who did not fall into



Operetta look by Kenzo and a tight-fitting dress by Alaïa.

this trap was outsider Alaïa, who  
showed in his showroom without  
music or props of any kind.

Kenzo is the most poetic of  
Paris designers and seems to be  
perpetually living in a child's  
world. His whimsical collection  
included Bavarian folklore, Pe-  
ruvian peasants and a good dose  
of fairy-tale characters, includ-  
ing Snow White. The podium  
was filled with sleighs, mastiffs  
on leash and page boys courting  
beautiful dancers under showers  
of confetti.

The Bavarian Operetta look  
included white peasant skirts  
over colorful petticoats and de-  
corated with multicolored rows of  
ribbons. Flat peasant boots were  
edged with fur, heads were  
wrapped around in big mohair  
scarves and Russian blouses  
were tucked into baggy muzhik  
pants.

As usual, the look was utterly  
cheerful because of Kenzo's dot  
of colors, with reds and yellows  
and hot pinks all thrown in to-  
gether. When Kenzo showed miniskirts, which he did quite  
often, he had them over blue or  
red legs. The look was not only  
young but virtually junior.

Knits, always a strong point  
here, had the ethnic beauty and  
coloration of South American  
Andes peasants. Serapes, in con-  
trasting patterns, were thrown  
over the shoulders. The fairy-tale

part of this show had page boys  
in bright floral velvets and prin-  
cesses in crinkly taffetas.

At Alaïa's, the story once  
again was the body. This design-  
er, who can be held responsible  
for the curves' revival, went one  
notch further with clothes that  
fitted like a second skin. Al-  
though Alaïa is an outsider — he  
does not show with the rest of  
Paris designers — he is consid-  
ered one of Paris's most influen-  
tial designers, an accomplished  
technician and a peerless tailor.

He even made ski pants sexy,  
with intricate back seams outlin-  
ing the derriere. This he had al-  
ready done on sexy little skirts  
that have been heavily copied.  
The contrast between these fig-  
ure-moulding ski pants and  
bulky white alpaca sweaters  
made the models look even more  
vulnerable. Another interesting  
group was all the tailored jack-  
ets, including a gray one, over  
ski-pants, which was like rein-  
venting the pant-suit.

Other high points included tai-  
lored coats unmatched in Paris,  
interesting shearing with cloud-  
patterns over them and reversi-  
ble mink coats. Alaïa, who in the  
past has designed costumes for  
the Crazy Horse Saloon, also  
showed silk jersey dresses so  
revealing that even the models  
seemed embarrassed to parade  
them.

## Seoul Hands Boat, Crew And Bodies To Chinese

United Press International

KUNSAN, South Korea — Two  
crew members cried and begged for  
their lives Thursday as South Ko-  
rea returned a Chinese torpedo  
boat and its crew a week after a  
mutiny caused the vessel to drift  
into South Korean waters.

The radio operator, Du Xinli, 20,  
and the navigator, Wang Zhong-  
gong, 19, were handed over to Chi-  
nese authorities along with offins  
containing the bodies of six other  
crewmen who died during the mu-  
tiny. Also transferred were nine sail-  
ors from the torpedo boat who sur-  
vived the mutiny unhurt and  
another two who were injured.

The two mutineers were con-  
fined in a cabin of the torpedo boat  
as the vessel was towed by a de-  
stroyer to the transfer point, in the  
Yellow Sea, 155 miles (250 kilome-  
ters) off the Korean coast. Later,  
Korean officials said, the two shed  
tears when they learned that they  
were being returned.

"They begged for life, in tears,"  
during the 12-hour journey by de-  
stroyer to the meeting point, an  
official said.

The Beijing Foreign Ministry  
confirmed that China had received  
the boat and all crew members. The  
two nations do not have diplomatic  
ties.

The message thanked South Ko-  
reans for "their assistance," but  
gave no details on the fate of two  
mutineers.

The ship was returning home last  
week from a naval exercise when  
two of its crew mutinied and the  
vessel ran out of fuel, drifting into  
South Korean territorial waters. It  
was spotted by a South Korean  
fishing boat and was towed to a  
small island late Friday.

South Korean officials said that  
Mr. Du and Mr. Wang, armed with  
automatic rifles, fired at their supe-  
riors on the bridge after being disci-  
plined.

The two could not be treated as  
defectors because they mutinied  
out of personal, nonpolitical griev-  
ances, South Korean officials said.  
The Chinese expressed their  
gratitude by presenting 25 bottles  
of Chinese liquor, 15 cases of beer,  
30 cases of wine, and 30 cartons of  
cigarettes.

### Von Weizsäcker to Visit U.S.

Reuters

BONN — President Richard von  
Weizsäcker of West Germany will  
visit Washington next week for  
talks with President Ronald Rea-  
gan and U.S. senators, his office  
announced.

## South Africa: Adrift in a Sea of Violence

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — The  
wheel, it almost seemed, had come  
full circle. On the 25th anniversary  
of the Sharpeville massacre of  
1960, the police guns blazed again,  
this time in Langa township, near  
Uitenhage, just back from South  
Africa's southern coastline. At least  
19 blacks died and 35 were hospi-  
talized.

The temptation among commen-  
tators was to say things had not  
changed over the 25 years. But this  
time there was a difference.

At the time of the Sharpeville  
killings in 1960, when 69 blacks  
were killed by the police, the white-  
led nation, steered then by Hendrik  
Verwoerd, seemed encased and  
protekted in an ideology not ques-  
tioned by its architects, sure of the  
course of Apartheid was taking.  
After the killings at Sharpeville,  
and a sweeping crackdown on dis-  
sent, there came what many schol-  
ars regard as 16 years of black ac-  
quiescence in the townships, before  
the Soweto uprisings of 1976.

Last Thursday, however, 25  
years to the day after Sharpeville,

there was a shift, if not in tactics,  
then in mood.

"For the first time I can remem-  
ber," a Western diplomat said on  
the day of the shootings, "there is  
no blueprint" to define the govern-  
ment's view of the future.

Compared with 1960, the white  
authorities seemed adrift, reliant as

### NEWS ANALYSIS

ever on force but unable to provide  
any other answer to the questions  
spawned by their own troubled ra-  
cial history.

Apartheid's provisions for the  
black majority — that none would  
ever be permanent residents of  
white South Africa, but rather  
would be citizens of tribal home-  
lands — have been abandoned. But  
in their place, the authorities have  
not found a new formula to cope  
with a growing black population.  
Instead of leading, the government  
increasingly seems to be reacting to  
pressures created by others.

The killings left the white au-  
thorities embattled and defensive,  
evidently determined not to lose  
face and refusing even to acknowl-  
edge that the cause of violence  
might lie beyond the "agitators"  
and "intimidators" the government  
blames for unrest.

Young blacks responded to the  
killings by creating a kind of an-  
archy in neighboring Kwanobule  
township, slaughtering in venge-  
ance fellow blacks considered  
stooges, forcing government ser-  
vants, including black policemen,  
to flee, effectively breaking down  
the icons of state power in a chal-  
lenge that the government could  
meet only by further force.

South Africa's president, Pieter  
W. Botha, faces a plethora of prob-  
lems. The economy is in deep crisis.

## School Bus Crash In South Africa Kills 41 Students

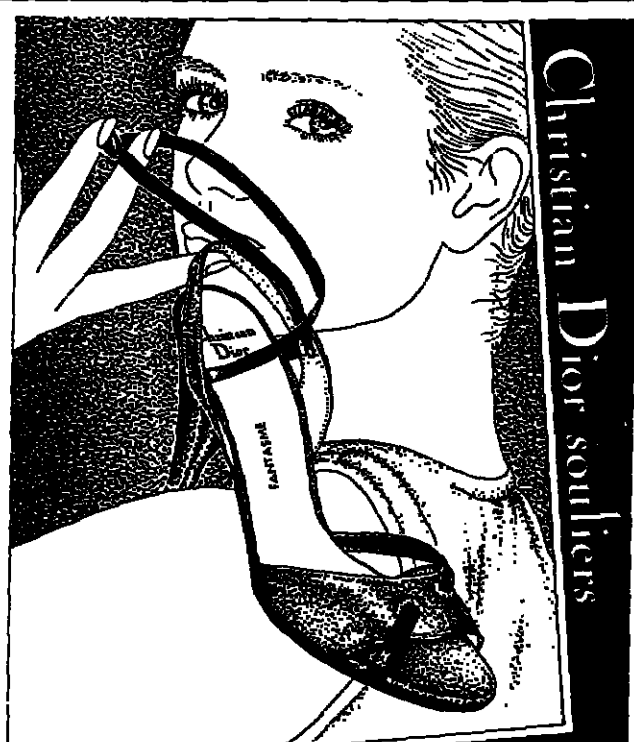
United Press International

JOHANNESBURG — Forty-  
one high school pupils died and 38  
were injured when a school bus  
went out of control and plunged  
into a lake, police said.

Lieutenant Pierre Louw said 39  
children drowned inside the bus  
and two died later in a hospital. He  
said 28 children were still hospital-  
ized, some in critical condition.

The accident occurred Wednes-  
day afternoon as the bus passed the  
Westdene Dam, about three miles  
(five kilometers) from the center of  
Johannesburg.

A witness said it appeared that a  
tire burst, sending the bus swerving  
into another vehicle, smashing  
through a fence and plunging into  
the lake.



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15:45 SKY TRAX 2	20:35 WAYNE & SHUSTER
16:30 SKY TRAX 3	21:05 DEADLY ERNEST HORROR SHOW
17:30 MR ED	22:00 SKY TRAX
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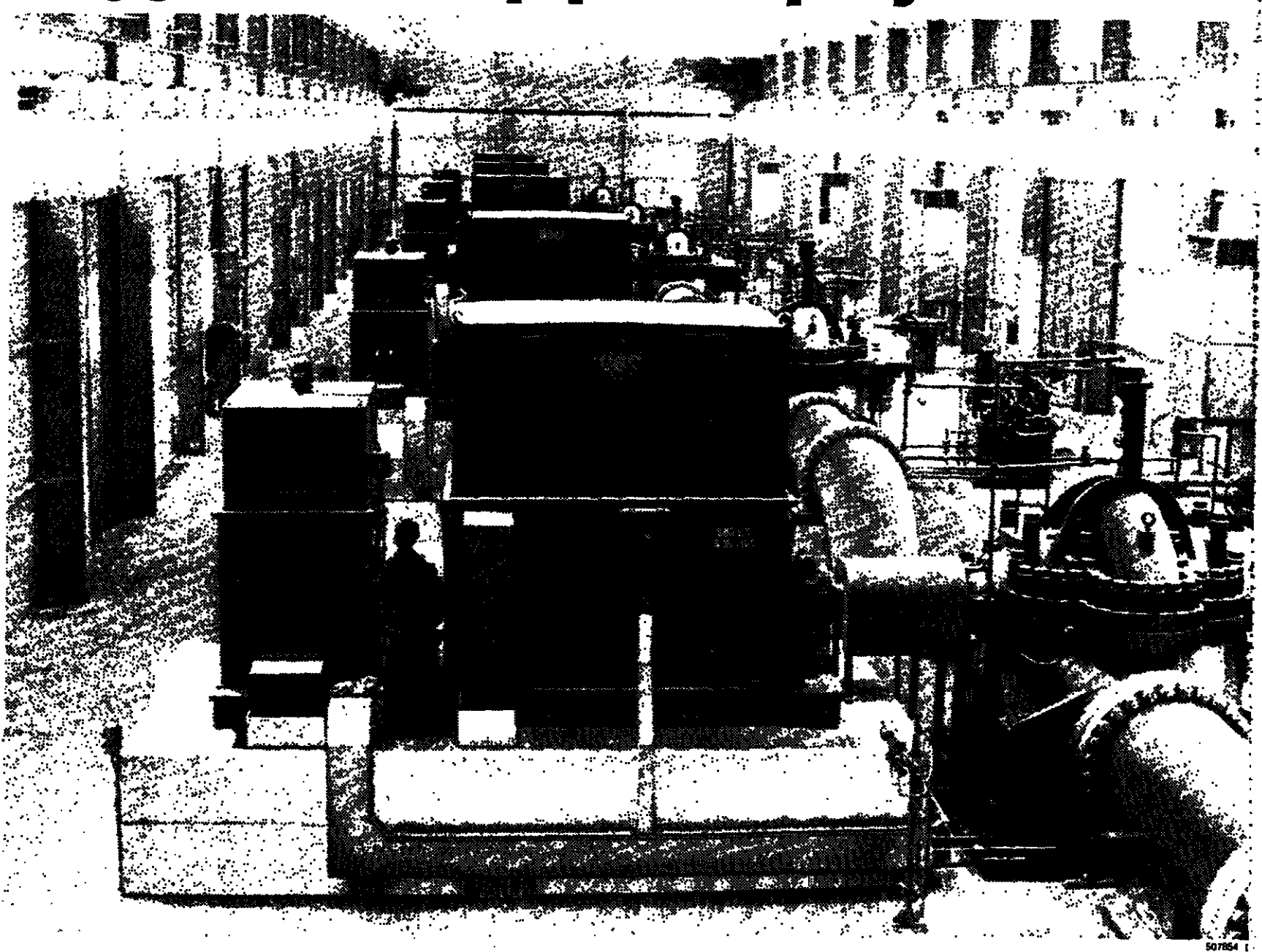
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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Iraq Breaks Its Word

What is Iraq's word worth? It is bound by the Geneva protocol prohibiting the use of poisonous gases in war, yet a group of Iranian soldiers is under treatment in European hospitals for the effects of mustard gas. From this and other evidence, U.S. officials conclude that Iraq is once again using chemical weapons, in violation of the treaty it signed in 1925.

When Iraq complained of chemical attacks a year ago, a United Nations team detected mustard gas and the nerve gas Tabun on the battlefield. Evidently the use of these outlawed weapons had been long premeditated. Under the guise of making pesticides, Iraq constructed plants for producing toxic gases and imported chemicals from America and Europe.

"Justly condemned by the general opinion of the civilized world" is the Geneva treaty's description of chemical warfare. The United States condemned Iraq's use of the poison in

March 1984, and restricted the sale of the precursor chemicals, as did Europe and Japan. But one dose of the world's obloquy was not enough. Iraq has now invited another.

Both Iraq and Iran have committed many brutalities during four and a half years at war. But brutality is seldom decisive; their only certain effect is that one leads to another. The two countries are now bombarding each other's cities. Why amid this barbarism worry about chemical weapons? Because any sustainable limit on the barbarism of war is worth keeping. Having tested chemical weapons in World War I, Europe kept them unused in stockpiles throughout World War II. Chemical weapons can be contained, provided that they never begin to become commonplace and that those who unleash them are forced to count the world's disapproval in the price of their use.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Latin Nonproliferation

Argentina and Brazil are holding talks to open their nuclear facilities to reciprocal visits. The missions would be an important contribution to peace and to the control of nuclear weapons in the Western Hemisphere.

Both countries have the capability to build nuclear weapons. There have been occasions over the years when each has seemed to be moving in that direction. Both have always denied it, asserting that they wanted nuclear power only for peaceful purposes. But because of a long rivalry between them, evidence of nuclear progress in either country has been grounds for anxiety in the other. Under the military government that collapsed in 1983, Argentina had been showing signs of moving purposefully toward a bomb. Both countries have declined to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, in protest against provisions that they consider discriminatory, and both have been carrying on nuclear work at sites that are not subject to international inspection under the treaty's safeguard system.

That is why it is significant that the initiative has come from Argentina and that the visits would specifically include all of their nuclear sites without exception. Both governments emphasize that the visits would not replace other regional commitments, or the more formal safeguards that already apply to some sites in each country. This agreement holds great

promise for reassuring each government of the other's intentions. Perhaps it will not be limited to those two. The Journal of Nuclear Energy, which first reported these negotiations, says that Uruguay is also ready to join.

These talks would have been highly unlikely under Argentina's previous government. They are one of the many benefits that an elected president, Raul Alfonsín, is bringing to his country — not to his country alone. Progress toward the agreement has been delayed by the transition in Brazil, but there both the last government and the newly elected one have been firmly in favor of the idea.

It is a delicate business to fit together the network of treaties and understandings that try to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. As long as a few countries have the bomb and most do not, a kind of inequality is inevitably built into the general treaties. That inequality, reserving the weapons for the few, offends a number of governments, including some that have no intention of building them. Where those governments decline to join the nonproliferation treaty, regional agreements can complement it and support its purpose most usefully. When Argentina and Brazil start sending their specialists to take a look at each other's nuclear plants, they will strengthen their own security, their neighbors' and everybody else's.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Try a 'Share Economy'

These are the best of economic times for most Americans. But what of the eight million who, despite the boom, remain unemployed?

Policy-makers accept 7-percent unemployment as an unavoidable cost of stable prices. They fear that a concerted effort to reduce joblessness would trigger another round of inflation and recession. But in what may be the most important contribution to economic thought since the general theory of John Maynard Keynes, Martin Weitzman, an economist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, suggests an elegant way to break the link between employment and the business cycle.

He set out his plan in October in a readable little book, called "The Share Economy," that continues to stir restless interest. The core of his idea resembles profit-sharing: Change the system of fixed wages to one in which workers' incomes are determined by company performance. Almost everyone would benefit.

Most workers are paid according to contract: so many hours times the hourly rate. If the cost of extra hours is less than the extra revenues the work would yield, the employer hires more people. If workers insist on higher wages or if sales fall, they get laid off.

But suppose that labor, instead of negotiating for so many dollars an hour, negotiates for a share of company revenues. And suppose that the agreement left the employer free to hire as many more workers as he wanted. Attitudes toward hiring would be transformed.

Imagine that General Motors, for instance, agreed in such negotiations to pay its workers 70 percent of revenues. Since it would keep 30 percent, GM would want to keep hiring as long as the extra workers made a contribution to revenues. Those already employed would in effect pay part of any new workers' wages.

If there were then a recession, GM would have a strong incentive to avoid layoffs. Revenues would fall, but pay would remain a fixed percentage of revenue, so the company would gain nothing by idling productive workers.

That sounds great for GM and the workers who would otherwise be unemployed, but what about the rest of GM's workers, whose income would fluctuate according to company revenue and new hiring? Why should they buy the Weitzman idea? One reason is that the pay loss, averaged out among a whole work force,

would be small. Another is job security. Most people who work for a living should be willing to take a temporary pay cut to keep fellow workers on the job during a recession.

In good times, if GM hired so many people that wages dropped substantially, the union would be free to bargain for a larger share of the profits, just as it is free now to bargain for higher wages. And if most companies switched to the Weitzman share agreement, the widespread competition for workers would ensure that no company could long get away with sub-par compensation. "The share economy" would superficially resemble the full-employment economy of World War II, when employers had to scavenge for workers—with one big difference. In a war economy the pressure of labor shortages brings higher wages and, ultimately, inflation. In the share economy, employers would always want more employees but they would not have to pay inflationary wages to get them. The link between high employment and inflation would be broken.

There is another set of virtues in the idea. Government policy-makers would no longer have to accept low growth to avert inflation. Inflation could never be locked into higher wages, so it would not feed on itself through workers' expectations of more inflation.

Could a share economy work? It does. Pay in Japan is in part determined by sales. No other economy has so successfully maintained high employment with low inflation.

There may be undiscovered flaws in Mr. Weitzman's proposition. But if the share economy delivered, think of the triumph. All the efficiency of competition would be retained: Corporate performance would still be rewarded or punished in the market. The distribution of income would not be greatly altered. But prosperity would no longer depend on the misery of the unemployed.

The share economy deserves attention and debate. The idea needs testing for analytic errors, and practical examination to see how business and labor might be encouraged to try it and learn how to manage the transition.

Ideas that promise so much usually succumb to general skepticism. But this is no crackpot scheme — not as long as society rewards work and so many people need it.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## South Africa: What Means to a Fair End?

By William Raspberry

WASHINGTON — To think seriously about South Africa's racial dilemma is, for me at least, to make a series of false starts to nowhere.

The premise is easy enough: that it is wrong for the white minority, whose antecedents are European, to rule the black majority, whose roots are African; that it is particularly wrong that the minority should govern so ruthlessly without any semblance of the consent of the governed; that it is unacceptable in a world claiming to be civilized that any people should be denied the fundamental rights of citizenship in the land of their birth and heritage.

But since to expect the white Afrikaners to relinquish their awesome power to the black aborigines is no more realistic than expecting white Americans to hand control of America to the American Indians, the question is: How can this fundamental injustice be remedied?

Two groups of optimists think they know. The rosy-eyed optimists are convinced that the white minority government can, by the prospect of some combination of economic pressure and international embarrassment, be nudged in the direction of racial justice.

These idealists include Randall Robinson, head of the Free South African Movement that is leading the daily pickets at the South African Embassy in Washington, and Chester Crocker, architect and defender of the U.S. policy of "constructive engagement." Admittedly, the two would find little on which they could agree. But the fact is that both believe that the U.S. government, through a proper use of its diplomatic and economic influence, could move South Africa toward an acceptable solution. The key difference between them is that Mr. Crocker would use the carrot of warm relations, and Mr. Robinson the stick of economic sanction.

The bloody-eyed optimists would support Mr. Robinson, not because they believe his approach would work directly but because they are persuaded that all-out economic sanctions would hasten the day of all-out civil war, which blacks, by reason of their superior numbers, would win.

It is hard to follow either scenario to a reasonable outcome. The ruling whites obviously value American investment and American good-

will — but surely not more than they value political and economic control of the land they have ruled for as long as whites have ruled America. In other words, whether in response to Mr. Crocker's carrot or Mr. Robinson's stick, the South African whites can be expected to do little more than put a prettier face on apartheid.

As for the path of all-out war, it is hard to see how the blacks could win. If the Pretoria government is willing to have automatic weapons fired into crowds of black mourners, knowing that the eyes of those whose goodwill they covet are watching, what would they stop at if their very survival was at stake? Is it really credible that the most sophisticated military establishment on the continent would balk at carpet-bombing the black townships if it came to that?

Perhaps the most seductive aspect of the various disinvestment proposals is the fact that white South Africans seem to react positively to them

and black South Africans seem to encourage them. Both responses may be misleading. What the black majority seems to favor, and what the white minority seems to react to, is the threat of disinvestment. As with the blackmailer who threatens to reveal some dark secret, the threat is effective; the actual delivery is worthless.

I have heard the boldness of black South Africans who insist that while the economic ruin that disinvestment and severing of relations with the Western world could bring would hurt them, it would hurt the whites more. Blacks are used to suffering, they say. But it occurs to me that the effect of disinvestment could be achieved by blacks themselves, simply by voluntarily giving up the jobs that disinvestment would eliminate. I find it instructive that no call for a general work stoppage has ever had much success there.

It is perfectly obvious what is wrong in South Africa. It is equally obvious what a just outcome would look like. What I find impossible to see is: How do you get from here to there?

The Washington Post.



## IBM Will Stay Put and Keep Practicing Equality

By John F. Akers

The writer is president and chief executive officer of IBM.

ARMONK, New York — The debate over whether American companies should do business in South Africa has taken on new urgency. This is fueled by South Africa's continued resistance to all but the most limited reforms of apartheid and the continued suffering of blacks and other nonwhites.

Some individuals say that American firms in South Africa must now oppose apartheid more directly and publicly; others are pressing them to withdraw fully. As a result, the International Business Machines Corporation has again re-examined its practice of doing business in South Africa. We have concluded that we should remain there.

Like most American firms in South Africa, IBM practices non-discrimination and gives equal pay for equal work. IBM South Africa continues to increase its employment of blacks, including managers, and blacks work in all major areas — sales, service, etc. — in a non-segregated environment.

IBM, complying fully with U.S. export regulations, does not sell its products to the police, prisons, military, national-security agencies and the department that administers the passport system for blacks.

We work to improve black education. Our largest project contributes video recorders and lessons, and workbooks in science and math, to 35 high schools in Soweto and three black teacher-training colleges.

For some critics, however, the conduct of American companies in South Africa is not the issue. They argue that only a small percentage of nonwhites have jobs with American firms, and that whatever benefits those nonwhites receive cannot outweigh the need to take a symbolic stand against racism by withdrawing completely.

I believe that people who hold this view tend to overestimate the economic and political impact that such action would have on the government. Moreover, they often underestimate how economic activity can generate social change.

Business people are not social reformers in disguise; but economic activity does have profound social effects, direct and indirect, that enhance the climate for change.

For example, any business community needs well educated em-

ployees, and all businesses want the largest number of customers possible. Both considerations give business a strong interest in opposing government policies that limit human potential and restrict freedom. It is no accident that pressure against apartheid in South Africa's white community often comes from the white business community.

Do American companies really challenge discrimination head-on? Here is what Jack F. Clarke, managing director of IBM South Africa, himself a South African, recently said in a speech there: "The laws affecting the right of a person to sell his labor must be abolished."

Laws which force a person working in a First World environment at the office to return to the deprivations of a Third World climate at night must be changed."

Mr. Clarke also called for "bringing blacks into the constitutional framework." He spoke not as a political activist but as a businessman who knows that opportunities for growth are limited by laws that deprive people of basic rights. He is

thus a powerful voice for change — but not if he is not there.

IBM could depart with very little financial sacrifice. IBM South Africa generates less than 1 percent of IBM's worldwide revenues. But we believe the right thing to do is to remain and redouble our efforts to advance social equality. IBM urges other companies to do the same — many already are. Pressure on apartheid will be increased by more corporate involvement, not less.

All companies doing business in South Africa should honor the principles set forth and recently amplified by the Reverend Leon Sullivan of Philadelphia calling for business actively to work for change. Only a truly international corporate effort can make a difference.

Corporations have a choice. We can view South Africa as a tragedy, wash our hands of it and wait for the explosion that may or may not come, regardless of what we do. Or we can do business in a society that provides a model for a society in which black, white, Asian and "colored" might some day enjoy peace and freedom. This may be an impossible dream, but I am not ready to give up on it.

The New York Times.

## A Case for 'Iron Fist': Israel Is Entitled to Security

By Eric M. Breindel

NEW YORK — Israel's "iron fist" policy in southern Lebanon — responding to terrorist attacks against its military personnel with large-scale shelling, mass arrests and the razing of houses — is arousing considerable moral indignation in America and Western Europe, even among Israel's friends.

Since Israeli military sources have suggested that the "iron fist" may soon look like a "velvet glove" compared to what is in store if terrorism in and from Lebanon continues or heightens, a second look at what is actually happening on the ground would seem in order.

Israel has a dual goal in Lebanon: to withdraw its military in an orderly fashion (although it does not intend to have the pace of the pullback dictated by terror) and to secure its northern border. This second concern — to protect the Galilee region, home to 10 percent of the country's population, from Katyusha rocket attacks and other shelling from Lebanon — was the principal aim of the Israeli invasion in 1982.

In the three years since the invasion, Israel has abandoned the political aspiration that attended that undertaking: the installation of a "friendly," pro-Western government in Beirut. That, it seems, was simply not to be. Israel is now focused on far more limited, security-related concerns. Because of this, the "iron fist" policy has overwhelming public support in Israel.

It should not be hard to under-

stand the wish to be free from the danger of constant shelling. How, after all, would Americans want Washington to respond if the northern tier of their country, from Buffalo to Seattle, was subjected to persistent rocket attacks from bases in Canada? If diplomatic remonstrations with

all, and their "repression" is abating. Americans, in particular, should understand that the fury of the Lebanese Shites goes well beyond simple resentment of Israel.

What if things get worse in southern Lebanon? In the 1970s, when el-Fatah prevailed and rocket fire from

its bases caused the people of Galilee to spend much time in underground shelters, it was not uncommon to hear military officials, including the late Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, speak of the possibility — if all else failed — of rendering "Fatahland" uninhabitable. Similarly drastic notions are again heard among Israelis in government and the military.

Critics ask what could justify such extreme measures. Last week a suicide car-bomb assault killed 12 Israeli soldiers and wounded 14 others. Israeli responded with an attack against the Shiite village of Zrariyah — not, it was emphasized, in reprisal, but because intelligence had established that the town had become a terrorist base. Vast quantities of arms and ammunition were recovered. No less than 34 Shiite guerrillas were killed in the gun battle and more than

100 men were taken away for questioning — from one small village.

Shiite groups throughout the region now stage some 70 attacks a week on the withdrawing Israelis.

Is the "iron fist" approach a moral or even tactical wrong? It is difficult to imagine how the aspiration to withdraw an occupying army peacefully, or to enjoy a secure frontier, can be deemed illegitimate.

Straightforward announcements — warnings, if you will — have been issued from Jerusalem time and again, making clear to the Lebanese that Israel now wants nothing more than security in the north. The search for political accommodation is over; the goal today is simply freedom from assault. Must Israel once again be judged by a moral standard so uniquely harsh that it does not even include the right of self-defense?

The writer is adjunct professor of international relations at Georgetown University. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

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Processing has converted low-cost raw material into high-cost finished products and enormous amounts of cash are involved? At least this solution would raise the standard of living of Latin American farmers, at present in dire need of aid. Some may question the act of a government purchasing a crop and then destroying it, but has not the same government paid farmers not to plant?

Without such an invitation, few will believe (and certainly not the Russians) that the United States has no sinister objective in hastening its "star wars" research.

J.P. MORRAY, Eguilles, France.

Outbid the Crooks

The United States has invested much money and effort in combating drug production in South America and Mexico. Could it not use the money to buy the crops from the peasants, offering higher prices than the drug dealers and then simply destroying the crops? Why wait until

above-mentioned 20,000 Portuguese. Mozambican authorities and the people are so aware of this that we Portuguese are treated there as nationals.

A. DIAS DA CUNHA, Lisbon.

The report reads in many passages like a lament of Mozambique's Marxist government. Mr. Frank claims that there were only 12 university graduates when the Portuguese left in 1975. The first university was opened in Lourenço Marques, as Maputo was then known, in 1964, and in 1972 there were 2,140 students.

GILBERT V.D. AUE, Singapore.

Europe and America

Regarding "Clarifying the European View of America" (Insights, Feb. 13) by Peter J. Parish.

The writer is disappointed that Europeans know so little of American history, but Americans know even less about their European counterparts. European civilization extends across 2,000 dramatic years, whereas

## 'Let's Have A Summit — Please'

By William Safire

SAN DIEGO — In a startling flip-flop, President Reagan sent Vice President George Bush to the latest Kremlin funeral with a written invitation to Mikhail Gorbachev to a get-acquainted summit meeting.

Never mind all the past statements about the need to prepare summit sessions with care lest the publicity lead the world to unrealistic expectations. Forget all previous disparagement of phony "atmospheres."

To underscore his eagerness for a handshake conference, Mr. Reagan made public his invitation to the joint global photo opportunity. First Secretary Gorbachev said nothing.

Turning the other cheek, the rebuttal president told a press conference that protocol called for the next summit meeting to take place in the United States, and again put on the public pressure. More silence from the Soviet Union's cagey new leader.

This week Mr. Reagan fairly got down on his knees. Admitting that "there have been no signals" of acceptance, he pleaded with reporters with the hard-to-get Russian. The date "depends on Gorbachev" when it could be convenient for him.

Why, Mr. Gorbachev would not even have to make a special trip. "In times past," offered the president, rolling to a supine fallback position, "the head of state of the Soviet Union has come to the opening of the United Nations. If that is convenient for him, I certainly wouldn't be any reason why that wouldn't be for us." In other words, if Mr. Gorbachev did not come to Washington on a state visit, Mr. Reagan is hoping to be squeezed into the Soviet leader's busy schedule at the United Nations in New York this fall, perhaps between the Cuban and Nicaraguan leaders.

Why all this uncharacteristic begging for the pleasure of another superpower's company? Mr. Reagan's urge to hold hands has led to a significant weakening of his position on Russian violations of past arms agreements. What used to be his pointed objections to the placement of battle-management radar and the encryption of missile telemetry that mocks the ABM treaty has, overnight, become mere "language problems between our two countries."

The killing of a U.S. army major, coldly justified by the Kremlin in its jet-shootdown mode, does not cool the suitors' ardor for a summit session. "It would be an enormous task to go to one," Mr. Reagan said.

Mr. Reagan is not the first leader to adopt the notion that basic differences in interests could be overcome by the warmth of human understanding. When Winston Churchill first called for a "parley at the summit" in 1950, he dissipated a meeting "overlaid by a ponderous, dignified, and zealously contested by hordes of experts and officials drawn up in vast, cumbersome array." John Kennedy in 1959, before he learned better, won the hearts of the hopeful by saying, "It is far better that we meet at the summit than at the brink."

As we celebrate the 40th anniversary of Yalta, our palpitating shepherds should recall certain summit lessons:

• The meeting should be for the sake of the subject, not vice versa. "Things like treaties with regard to fishing rights," offers Mr. Reagan plaintively, "are not commercial things — these could be done along, possibly by a summit." This sort of treaty-entraining makes the president a diplomatic mendicant.

• An unstructured get-together nourishes the wrongheaded notion that the real differences between the two powers are rooted only in misunderstandings. The real trouble is not lack of communication, it is the Soviet desire to dominate.

• Only negotiations beforehand can prevent mistakes. "When a chief of state or head of government makes a tumble," wrote Dean Acheson, "the goal line is open behind him."

• The side that presses for a meeting weakens its position. When President Nixon, amid a Hanoi harbor before the 1972 summit conference, showed his willingness to forego the meeting in Moscow, the Russians showed that they wanted détente more, and Mr. Nixon went in with the psychological upper hand. Later, during Watergate, it was Mr. Nixon who needed summit talks, and the advantage was with the Soviets. The side that shows it wants the meeting more suffers for its political needs.

At this moment it is Mr. Gorbachev, not Mr. Reagan, who needs adequate legitimacy. Mr. Gorbachev, by begging for a meeting anytime, demands his office and undercuts his negotiating position.

The New York Times.

## FROM OUR MARCH 29 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: Roosevelt Addresses Egyptians**  
CAIRO — Mr. Roosevelt delivered an address at the Egyptian University [on March 28]. After a reference to the president of the university, Prince Fouad, of whom he spoke in terms of the highest praise, he said that the university holds untold possibilities for the good of the country. Wisdom and sincerity, financial and education management, and above all, character, are more important than mental sublimity. No man is educated by a curriculum. Are the people ready, Mr. Roosevelt asked, for self-government with a paper constitution? Self-government is not a matter of a decade or two, but of generations. Every man must fight for himself and remember the Arab proverb, "God is patient if man knows how to wait."

**1935: Murder Trial, Guernsey Style**  
GUERNSEY — This island is having its first murder trial in 82 years and the inhabitants are discussing it to the exclusion of all else. The defendant is Mrs. Gertrude de la Mare, who is charged with the murder of her employer, a 76-year-old farmer. Guernsey legal procedure is filled with picturesque customs dating back to Norman times. A case is tried before a bailiff, whose function corresponds to that of an English judge. The decision is given by twelve jurors. The honor of serving as a jurist is eagerly sought by every islander. One extraordinary feature is that the jurors may not retire behind closed doors, but must conduct their deliberations in public. Each jurist must speak up and give his view of the case.

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# Tagging a Political Message

by Rosette C. Lamont

**J**EW YORK — The speedy Broadway demise earlier this season of the American adaptation of "Accidental Death of an Anarchist" Dario Fo's improvisational political on the brutal police defenestration in Milan, to the larger question of the precarious of politics and drama.

spite its success in Italy, where Fo's ran for two years, and its enthusiastic in London and Paris, it appears the New York failure of the play that is easier to translate than their, call it a mind. Bottled for export, some generic circumstances may travel as the regional wines of Europe.

we in America too far removed in and spirit from the violent, grotesque once sketched by the Italian dramatist at he calls "a farce of power"? Do we didacticism even when it masquerades a commedia dell'arte clowning? Do we that a serious message may put on an disposition? Or have we become alto- r unresponsive to plays with a political age?

ere are those who believe that Ameri- political theater is a thing of the past. s are "the fervent years" of the Group ter. Who are the heirs today of Clifford s, Elmer Rice, Robert Sherwood, Paul u? A high point in political conscious- was reached in 1937, the year when Steinbeck's "Of Mice and Men" was atized, and Marc Blitzstein's proletar- ight-prop musical drama, "The Cradle Rock," was performed despite a barrage oduction bans.

se political complexities of the postwar s gave birth to their own brand of re- sible, politically committed dramatur- The aftermath of this awareness can be ed in the plays of Arthur Miller, for mple. In "The Crucible," his most capitu- mentary on the McCarthy era, Miller ted the ways in which the social fabric of

a country can be unraveled by ideological hysteria.

One feature is common to self-declared political plays: In them propaganda and literature are inextricably mixed. Such plays may indeed be on the wane in the U.S. theater today, but that doesn't mean that politics has disappeared from the theater. There is a kind of theater where politics still plays an essential part, although it is embed- ded below the surface — or is implicit in the cultural or social commentary of the plays. Much of what we take for granted about our culture, we have learned, is imbued with political assumptions and values. As Rich- ard Gilman writes in his introduction to "New Plays USA 2": "Political... has to do with the organization of life, the communal area of values." In plays which suggest a political vision in this indirect way, the mes- sage is no longer in the text, but in the subtext.

One of the great modern masters of the dramatized subtext is Anton Chekhov, the creator of the non-event tragicomedy, a genre which foreshadowed our mid-century metaphysical forces. In Chekhov's mood plays action is replaced by rippling under- currents and the key episodes of the protagon- ists' lives occur somewhere offstage.

Chekhov grew up with the conviction that the way to freedom lay in "squeezing the slave out of oneself, drop by drop." But he never belonged to a political party, nor re- vealed radical leanings. He thought of him- self as a chronicler of society, but refused to draw ideological conclusions. By now, from the distance of time, it has become clear that his plays portray more than the stasis of individual characters — that they evoke, through those characters, a condition of the larger society — the inertia that pervaded Russia under the rigid autocracy of Alexan- der III when censorship squelched civic initiative and life became hopelessly stagnant. Watching "The Cherry Orchard" or "Three Sisters" requires of the audience a new way of listening. In these dramas, there is power- ful political consciousness, but the full

meaning emerges only after one has read or seen the plays.

The same can be said of a contemporary playwright who has often erroneously been called apolitical, Samuel Beckett. In many of his plays, the political significance, indeed, has to be inferred from the overt content. But in others, it is more evident. For exam- ple, in his short one-act play "Catastrophe," written for the Czechoslovak dissident writer Václav Havel when the latter was held in jail, we are shown P (the Protagonist) standing mute and motionless upon a cube while the Female Assistant of the Director is prepar- ing him for her boss's approval. While the latter paces nervously, afraid of missing "the caucus," the young woman proceeds to re- move P's cap, robe, and to roll up his trou- sers until his moulting head, emaciated frame and twisted, gnarled hands are re- vealed. But when all is set, something utterly unexpected takes place. Slowly, P raises his bent head and peers out with a steady gaze. By this single gesture, he conveys man's irreducible spirit, the triumph of the individual conscience over a tyrannical regime that would crush it if it could.

One of the dictionary definitions of catastro- phe is "an event overturning the order or system of things." Beckett suggests in mini- malist terms that the individual can and must struggle against the boundless cruelty of ideological tyranny. Although nothing in the text tells us so, the image on the stage sends a clear signal, one that transcends language.

**T**HE political substratum in non-pro- pagandistic plays can be easier to de- cipher with the passage of time. From the perspective of a few decades, we can see the plight of Willy Loman in "Death of a Salesman" as revealing the conditions of this America — its ruthlessness, its merciless individualism, its lack of humane values. As we get closer to our own time, and the political structures in which we live become less clear, the larger patterns can become obscured by the particular drama enacted before us. But that is the effort required by many recent plays, as contemporary Ameri- can writers, particularly those who belong to the post-Vietnam War generation, have be- gun to acquire mastery of the subtext and the subliminal message.

In the works of many younger dramatists, America is portrayed as a strange country, mad and violent, greedy for material gains, and metaphysically blind. In Sam Shepard's "True West," Austin, the Abel turned Cain by his wicked brother's disquieting, destruc- tive presence, proceeds to strangle that brother with the cord of a ripped-out tele- phone. Their mother, who has just returned to chaos from a jaunt to Alaska, comments wryly as she watches the scene: "You'll have to stop fighting in the house... You've got the whole outdoors to fight in."

The "whole outdoors" is the vast contin- ent of America. In Shepard's plays it ac- quires mythic proportions. Once these open spaces were traversed by explorers, pioneers, prospectors, and settled by ranchers and farmers. Now, these noble American icons have been replaced by pitiful caricatures: ne'er-do-wells, small-time thieves, impover- ished cowboys. Adventure, glamour, money have moved from the land to the corporate offices and Hollywood studios. Because there is nothing concrete to grapple with any longer, Shepard's protagonists — brothers ("True West"), brother-sister lovers ("Fool for Love") — duel with one another.

May's question to Eddie in "Fool for Love" hangs in the air, unanswered yet pre- gnant with the deepest meaning: "Why is everything a big contest for you?" It is the question American playwrights are asking of America, and the contest becomes a meta- phor of the American condition — the polit- ics independent of parties of elections.

The contest is one of the prevailing images on the American stage. It has to do with the "American dream" of success. Tragicomic in John Guare's "House of Blue Leaves,"



Dario Fo.

# Analyzing the Roles That Vie for Oscars

By Aljean Harnetz

**L**OS ANGELES — What kinds of per- formances win Oscar nominations? Is the film, the role, or the acting most important? Do the actors and actresses feel passionately about the charac- ters they portrayed? And do they secretly expect nominations?

When the envelopes were torn open at the Academy Award ceremonies Monday night, the choices ranged from depictions of Wolf- gang Amadeus Mozart to a reporter for The New York Times, from a rich Bostonian lady to three women struggling to keep their farms. During the weeks before the Oscar ceremonies, all five of the women nominated for best actress — Sally Field, who won, Judy Davis, Jessica Lange, Sissy Spacek and Vanessa Redgrave — and four of the men nominated for best actor — F. Murray Abrah- am, the winner, Jeff Bridges, Tom Hulce and Sam Waterston — shared their feelings about the characters and movies for which they were nominated. Albert Finney, who was unreachable, is quoted from an inter- view he gave the author in Cuernavaca, Mex- ico, in the summer of 1983 when he was filming "Under the Volcano."

Sally Field (for her role as Edna Spaulding, a farmer's widow in "Places in the Heart"):

"In my case, it wasn't just Edna. The script of 'Places in the Heart' is so well done that it brings more attention to the role. Edna is such a complex character that she gives the actor a lot to do. Edna has to step outside her own limitations to conquer the things that happen to her."

"Without wanting to sound overly mod- est, I think the winning is getting the nom- ination. I said the same thing when I won with Norma Rae, who, like Edna, had to adjust to changing circumstances. When it gets down to five actors, it's the role that wins the award. Put Sissy Spacek or Jessica Lange in the role of Edna Spaulding, and they'd have gotten nominations. However wonderful Jessica was in 'Country,' that role would have been good to another actress too."

Sissy Spacek (for her role as Mae Garvey, a strong farm woman who must fight a flood in "The River"):

"At one time in my life I would have thought Mae Garvey was very conventional and unliberalized in her role of wife, mother, center of the family. As a child, I would always talk about 'My Career.' My mother would say, 'I've had a career,' and I'd think, 'Oh, mother, having a family isn't a career.' I spent my first six years trying to kiss my elbow because some relative had told me that if I kissed my elbow I'd turn into a boy. I had to wear jeans with elastic instead of zippers because I was a girl. I couldn't take my shirt off because I was a girl."

"I always thought of my father, who's a very strong man, as a Rock of Gibraltar. Four years ago my mother died and every- one realized she was the strength in the family. Not until I lost my mother and had a child did I understand the position in life that women hold. My mother died the day after I found out I was pregnant. I had always been the child. Six months before, I would have felt, 'What? Me have a baby? But I felt totally prepared. It was like a relay race — passing a baton. I think of my grandmother, my great grandmother, my daughter, my granddaughters. Mae Garvey was a very silent, loving woman who didn't need to take credit for being strong. That's why the role so attracted me."

F. Murray Abraham (for his role as Salieri, the envious court composer in "Amadeus"):

"There are certain areas I won't psychoan- alyze. Part of acting is a mystery. Examining it is treading on forbidden territory. You know how much in demand this role was. The director Milos Forman saw 1,000 peo- ple. I read once and I got it. It was a

phenomenon and I didn't have a chance against the stars who wanted the role, and I got it because Milos wanted someone who would be identified with Salieri and not with any previous roles.

"Milos has a voracious appetite for life and he shakes a film like a bull. He can't abide an unreal moment. He'll cut you cold and make you start again. That was a god- send to me. Milos has an eye you can trust and that allows you to relax. If you don't trust your director, you direct yourself and your performance is self-conscious."

Tom Hulce (for his role as Mozart in "Amadeus"):

"For starters, it's a fabulously written character. Peter Shaffer gave flesh-and-blood life to someone we only know as a deified, angelic creature of exquisite music. The particular challenge to me was to take as many risks as I could imagine and not shy away from the controversial aspect of Moz- art's life. The fact that my performance was critically controversial can be attributed to the risks I took. Some of the negative critical reaction made me angry because it was as though the critics were seeing me in 'Animal House.' They didn't understand there was a choice being made. It would have been easier to play something as literate as Peter's script with an English accent and to present a much more conventional picture of an artist. It's wonderful to have made the dangerous choice rather than the safe choice and to be rewarded."

Judy Davis (for her role as Adela Quested, a young English girl forever changed by India in "A Passage to India"):

"I don't know what on earth makes Amer- icans nominate performances. I was sur- prised by my nomination. I wouldn't have thought my character was in enough of the film to be nominated. Peggy Ashcroft, Victor Banerjee and James Fox get major scenes where they are set up. My character is not even in much of the early part of the movie. It sounds like we all should say why we should win the Oscar. Vanessa Redgrave is one of my favorite people, and I could find a better reason for her to win than for me."

Vanessa Redgrave (for her role as Olive Chancellor, the repressed spinster feminist at the heart of "The Bostonians"):

"I feel that all I've done is play the lady Henry James wrote about, a lady who really existed. My own bluestocking spinster great- cousin was one of the first women under- graduates admitted to college in London. Girls of a certain background were treated with contempt if they tried to do anything with their lives except marry for the right amount of money. Socially, there were enor- mous pressures to give in. They were proud women who were ridiculed, who were living in a milieu that treated them with scorn. Henry James wrote with an intense attraction and intense revulsion toward all those women. I don't share James's cynicism about those women, but none of us tried to change what James wrote. The one really basic dan- ger for all of us actors is to try to make the characters we play as we would like them to be and not as they really are. Every woman would like to be courageous and not to be jealous or have ignoble petty feelings, but James traces in Olive the pettiness of all of us would like to avoid portraying and I try scrupulously to show characters in all their unlikely moments."

Albert Finney (for his role as Geoffrey Firm, a former British consul whose drink- ing is now his only vocation in "Under the Volcano"):

"Whenever I read a script I like, I think it will be so easy. It never is. He was a man who was suddenly very drunk, like someone un- der sodium pentothol and it had to be done straight, soggy straight with no dramatics. It was a very elusive thing to catch. And I've never been as witty as Geoffrey Firm or as capable of feeling deep pain. I feel shallow next to him. In order to be a character who



Tom Hulce.



Sissy Spacek in "The River."



Sam Waterston.

feels a deep emotion about an actress one's just met, one must go into the memory vault and mix in a sad memory from one's own life. You pull out that little drawer labeled "Broken Heart III" and it floods your system like Proust's dipping the madeleine.

"I don't regard that as a trick. As an actor, you use anything you can. When I was doing Hamlet at the National Theater in 1975, my father died after the second preview. The next night all that stuff about Hamlet's fa- ther became, for two previews, impossible to say without weeping. After that, one started — as an actor — to use it."

Sam Waterston (for his role as The New

Continued on page 9

# French Revival for Thermal Purgatory

**P**ARIS — The French like to sit in water and to sulk across it. They are not keen on drinking it, possibly because for so long water was asso- ciated with penitential cures at spas. "A re- sult for purgatory," as Madame de Sévi- gne wrote from Vichy. The cures have become less drastic in the 150 years and, since World War II ther-

will be reimbursed not only for the cost of the cure but also for most of their travel and hotel expenses. Since French companies usually consider cures as sick leave, an employee can still take the five-week summer holiday as well. "Of course very few people stoop to such behavior," says a representative of the Syndicat National des Etablissements Ther- maux. Of course.

Until recently applications had to be sent to the Sécurité Sociale by April 1 and so there was a flurry of activity and advertising from competing spas in February and March. Even without the deadline, this is still the time when interest in watering places is at its height: Many are just reopening after the winter hiatus and those few people who want to finagle a free pre-vacation in order to get in form for the real summer vacation go shopping for the right place.

The Institut Français d'Architecture held an exhibition on French watering places which has just closed, and a few weeks ago there was a display at a huge exhibition center at which various spas did their best to attract the general public with brochures, audiovisuals and a computer that recom- mended a spa when informed of the subject's means, maladies, favorite sports and preferred scenery. The event was not attended by the Syndicat National des Etablissements Thermaux. "Our interests are medical," said a representative. "We don't care about peo- ple who are planning their vacations."

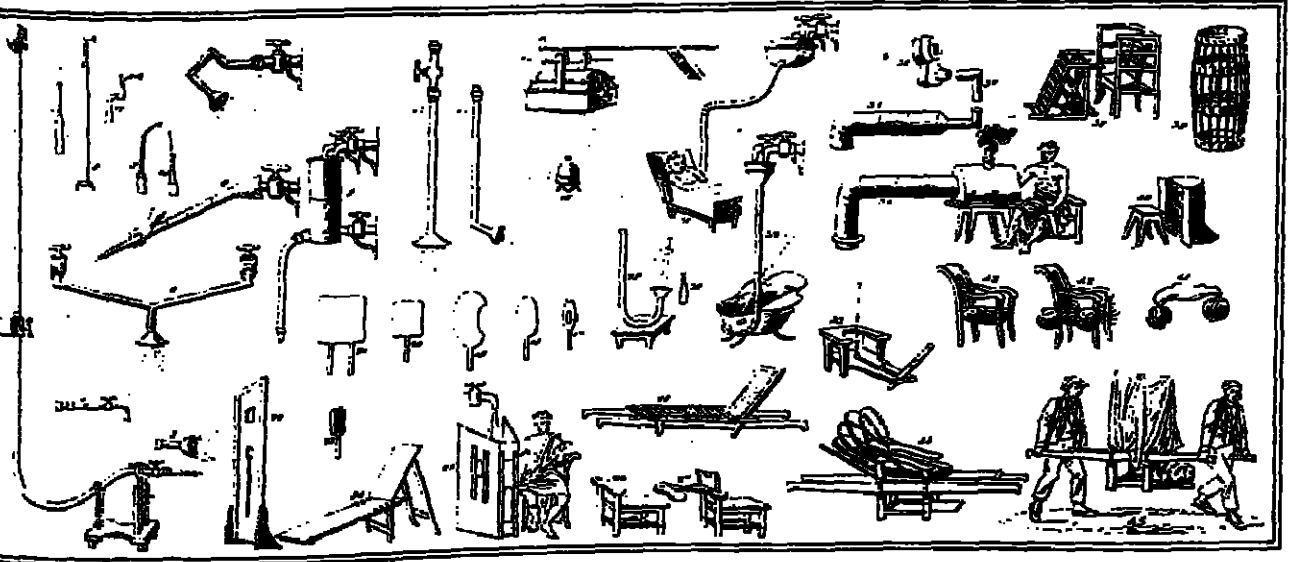
France has more than 100 watering places which divide among them most human ail- ments. While such old-fashioned afflictions as gout are rarely mentioned these days, go- ahead spas now include treatment for the diseases of modern life. Divonne-les-Bains

offers a view of tranquil Switzerland and treats insomnia, anxiety and nervousness, while Ussat-les-Bains has a climate and vegetation that are described as sedative and now spe- cializes in le stress as well as asthenia and gynecology.

The handsome exhibition mounted by the Institut Français d'Architecture included a study of spa iconography and a historical résumé of architectural styles (including neo-Byzantine and neo-Egyptian) right to today. Missing in the chronological survey was World War II, when the French govern- ment took a four-year cure at Vichy.



Caricature by Gustave Doré for a book on spas in the Pyrenees.



19th-century lithograph of equipment at Aix-les-Bains.

**V**ICHY is the grandest of all, with 12 natural springs and cures for the liver and kidneys. Alphabetically, French watering places range from Aix-en-Provence (rheumatism, vélna) to Vittel (liver, nutri- tion, kidneys). There is also the redundant Bains-les-Bains (heart) and little Merckwiller- Pechelbrunn, near the German border, whose chief distraction is its oil museum.

Lamarine is said to have written part of his mournful poem "Le Lac" while gazing from his window at Aix-les-Bains (rheuma- tism), a watering place also visited by Balzac, J. P. Morgan and Verlaine.

There is no French watering place with the beauty or literary associations of Bath in England. This may be because French spas are connected with a strictly administered medical cure and despite the luxury, life there was often deadly dull.

"All watering places are the same — bars that dispense water, bathbubs, eternal ball- rooms," Flaubert wrote, a statement corrob- orated in "Malgret à Vichy," where Georges Simenon writes, "They could have sworn they'd been in Vichy all eternity, while in fact it was only their fifth day."

These days there is an urgent attempt to brighten up spa life and to attract more visitors (in 1984 there were 600,000 curistes). Vittel now emphasizes nonthermal attrac- tions such as riding and jogging and tennis, while the Club Méditerranée has set up its

own pleasure domes in Vittel and has added to its usual round of distractions a health program called *passport pour la forme*. The casino with adjoining theater is a classic diversion, and since World War II, some spas have gone in for music festivals, among them Aix-en-Provence, Divonne and Evian.

If the baleful craze for clean living that has struck France has helped revitalize old wa- tering places, it has been more useful in promoting newer cures, such as thalassother- apy, which is based on sea, rather than spring, water cures and offers two advan- tages: a seaside setting and the fact that the health-giving waters need not be drunk.

Thalassotherapy tends to be aimed at such modern ailments as le stress and to offer as diversions courses in computer science

which might attract the diligent rising execu- tive. A main part of the cure is seawater baths, to which seaweed is often added, giving the mixture the color and odor of a tubful of commercial travelers' dirty socks.

While old-style watering places used to offer punishing cures redeemed by eight- course meals and lavish entertainments, thal- lassotherapy emphasizes relaxation and star- vation. Not every seawater cure includes a strict diet, but the better ones do, the finest and most fashionable being Quiberon, in Brittany, where the Hotel Dietétique lives up to its name with elegantly presented meals that add up to only 800 calories a day.

"It's really not very much," one steady customer says. "Just enough to keep us from eating each other."



## The Fly in the U.S. Wine Boom

Age of Caravaggio."  
To Sept. 1: "Man and the Horse."  
• Museum of Modern  
(tel: 708.94.00).  
EXHIBITIONS—To May 14: "The  
Marisae."  
To June 4: "Henri Rousseau."

W311

330



S. Wine Bow

FOR FUN AND PROFIT

# Passenger Popularity Poll heds Light on Attitudes

by Roger Collis

WHAT do Swissair, Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport, Inter-Continental hotels and Avis car rental have in common? They are all No. 1 favorites by frequent travelers, according to the results of a survey conducted this week by the International Air Transport Association (IATA). Inter-Continental, the top choice in each category, is replicated in a similar survey 1 out in 1984 by a British magazine, *Traveller*.

Survey reflects the view of 9,000 IATA members living outside the North American continent who returned questionnaires in a postal poll.

Swissair was most preferred airline (67.5 percent), followed by KLM (26.4), Air France (21.8), British Airways (20.4) and Lufthansa (16.2). Although most countries, Germany and Britain, ranked Swissair behind their national carriers, a survey in France (56.6 percent) ranked it ahead of Air France. Swissair scored 1st in having the best service both on the 1st and in the cabin.

Schiphol emerged as most popular airport (45.5 percent), followed by Singapore (44.5), Zurich (39.5). The favorite hotel chain was Inter-Continental (66.7 percent), Hyatt Hilton (22.5) and Sheraton (10.5). Avis edged the car rental agency with best service (42.4 percent) with Hertz second, way ahead of all others.

A parallel survey among 10,000 IATA members in North America, Swissair was rated the favorite international airline, 54.4 percent, followed by Pan Am (49.4 percent), Delta (41.7). However, there are considerable differences in regional preferences. For example, in Dallas-Fort Worth, Pan Am scored 61.2 percent, in San Francisco 58.6 percent and in New York, United came top with 58.6 percent.

Schiphol was named the favorite international airport, the top three domestic U.S. airports being Tampa, Atlanta and Dallas-Fort Worth. In the United States, Hertz led a few percentage points and Hyatt and Sheraton as the most popular hotel chain.

Reasons for choosing one airline over another tend to extend beyond the quality of the flight, but convenience of departure is a major deciding factor in every 4th survey, frequency of flights is 3rd, time performance is rated higher than up to two hours, whereas quality of service and food are more important for the long-haul passenger. Past experience with an airline is another key factor.

Inter-Continental programs count for more for travelers in the United States than in other parts of the world. Over half of the respondents say they fly one airline in preference to another because they belong to a frequent flyer program. Sixty percent say they fly less convenient times in order to collect their mileage points.

Of the most striking results of the survey is the ambivalent attitude toward deregulation in the United States. It seems a jury is still out on the question of whether or not unbundled competition in the industry benefits the traveler. This is indicated by differences in attitude between U.S. respondents and those in neighboring Canada and Mexico.

For example, only 35.2 percent of U.S. respondents believe that air travel has improved as a result of deregulation (43.2 percent in Canada and 49.2 percent in Mexico). On the other hand, in Canada and Mexico, 51.2 percent thought it improved (44.8 in Canada and 50.3 in Mexico). In the United States, only 30.3 percent thought it had deteriorated (24.6 in Canada and 17.2 in Mexico). Examples of advantages and disadvantages of deregulation are perceived as fares (U.S.: 64.9 percent, Canada and Mexico: 71.2 percent, fewer flights and worse service (U.S.: 53.7 percent, Canada and Mexico: 39.4). "More confusion" was cited by 50 percent of the two samples.

At this point, it is clear that lower fares are more popular routes into the major hubs have made a greater impression on U.S. residents who are not so ex-

posed to the sharp increases in fares and reduced schedules on shorter, less-traveled domestic routes within the United States. A major flaw of this kind of quantitative survey is that forced-choice questions do not evoke consumer motivations. However, disengagement and confusion about deregulation could stem from breakdowns in agreements between carriers, whereby tickets are honored and baggage is automatically transferred between competitors' flights. This was the case last July when American Airlines ended its agreement with Continental. Perhaps some kind of self-regulatory mechanism needs to replace the now defunct CAB in protecting consumer interests.

According to Hans Krakauer, senior vice president of IATA, the lesson to learn from the U.S. experience is how not to go about deregulation in other parts of the world. "Since 1977, we have cautioned against such an abrupt move to deregulation. What we advocate is a gradual liberalization of fares and free entry of new carriers into air routes," Krakauer says. IATA is preparing a survey among its British members to explore the effects of the recent deregulation experiment in Britain, a project it hopes will enhance its credibility with its members, airlines and government agencies. IATA is currently cooperating with the Aéroports de Paris in a survey of 5,000 of its members to find out what facilities would be needed for a business center on the Heathrow pattern. Surveys like these are one way for members to articulate their needs and are good public relations if they are conducted properly.

IATA as an unabashedly profit-making organization is possibly unique as a consumer advocacy group. It claims to have more

## Swissair, Avis, Schiphol among the favorites

than 100,000 members throughout the world and makes its money by subscriptions linked to travel-related insurance schemes. It has picked up some slack because of this, but there seems to be no reason why the profit motive is necessarily inimical to effective consumer representation. Members are offered a free-luggage retrieval service, lounges at a few airports, discounts on hotels, car rentals and other travel services. They also get help with individual complaints. According to IATA, most of its members are frequent travelers with high incomes, clustered in the 35-55 age bracket and either individual entrepreneurs or executives working in a small corporate environment.

According to Krakauer, IATA is closely involved with several airline safety issues in the North America, such as life-vest specifications, smoke detectors, flammability standards for materials, as well as the treatment of children and handicapped passengers.

In Europe, the association is discussing the problem of denied boarding compensation (bumping) with several airlines under the auspices of the Air Transport Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce.

But a major ambition of IATA is to become a recognized negotiating partner with the International Air Transport Association (IATA). Krakauer contends, is the only international organization with a broad enough consumer constituency to match that of IATA for commercial carriers. "We want to have a voice in some of the basic principles of tariff setting," he says.

Krakauer has high hopes for a meeting he will attend in Geneva on April 10, to which IATA has invited, at which seven organizations representing airline passengers' interests are to decide the broad issues of European air transport for further discussion.

However, some insiders are skeptical that this meeting will prove to be much more than a public relations exercise on the part of IATA and its member airlines, who need to be seen to be sympathetic to passengers' views. And little chance is seen that any consumer group will have a real part to play in the core issues such as deregulation.

# Bahia: Brazil With an African Soul

by Marlene Simons

BAHIA, Brazil — She sits radiant on a bluff by the sea, painted in pastel colors, dressed in white lace, holding fruit, spices and lean children. Kipling called her "the heart of all that flaming energy when Brazil was born." If Brazil has a mother, Bahia is her name.

Situated on the edge of the New World, on a wide-mouthed bay full of history and myths, Bahia is the place where immigrants, traders, dreams and capital entered Brazil. Gold and diamonds, dyewoods and skins were dispatched from here for Portugal.

The slave fleet that crossed the Atlantic for three centuries — from the mid-16th to the mid-19th — often dropped anchors here. In the early days of Brazil's epic settlement, soldiers, missionaries, prospectors and cattle farmers used Bahia as a staging point for their treks into the interior.

Such was Bahia's power that it was not only the capital of Brazil for two centuries but also the religious, political and economic center of the South Atlantic. Its archbishop ruled over the African bishoprics of Angola and São Tomé. A grand lady of the belle époque, Bahia grew fat on slave labor and the sugar, tobacco and cacao of the lush coastal lands.

Today the city — officially Salvador but commonly called Bahia, which is also the name of the state — is only Brazil's fifth largest. But more than any other city, it shows why Brazil is so different from the rest of South America. It fits into neither Spanish America nor Anglo America. Though Bahia has Iberia's face and America's body, its soul is African.

On arrival, one immediately loses a sense of place. It is little help to know one is midway along Brazil's 4,600-mile coastline. The beaches, the year-round tepid water and lush nature feel familiar enough. A traveler in the New World who seeks the reassuring images of old finds them quickly: The crumbling mansions and counting houses of the planters and traders still dominate the center of town. The Roman Catholic Church, a beneficiary of the planters' earnings, built monasteries, convents and places of worship that rank among the finest of Iberian colonial architecture.

But life all around those walls, the music, the gait, the smells and the markets, the worship and the street vendors, has stayed much closer to what the slaves brought. Perhaps there is no other city in this hemisphere so halfway Latin, halfway African, where this blend has forged such an emblematic place. Havana has become more sober, New Orleans far less African. Haiti is more African and more homogeneously black, but Port-au-Prince never gained the prosperity to exhibit its culture so ostentatiously.

Bahia has mixed the strands of its white, Amerindian and black population so thoroughly, its people say it created a new race. Known as Bahia white or Bahia black, depending on one's view, this human blend has created its own folk, its own religion and a lingua franca, none of which is quite matched in the rest of Brazil.

To visit Bahia's collection of overlapping wonders takes several days. Many spots are handsome, some quaint or gorgeous. Even the large poor neighborhoods have a sense of style. Instead of the deluge of cement that covers so much of the urban Third World, Bahia's modest homes are made of red-colored earth and painted in pastel tones.

BUT for those of us who come from high-strung, First World schedules, it takes a little longer to enter the Bahian state of mind. If Brazilians have a knack for taking life in stride, Bahians are altogether and fully laid back, the nonchalant enemies of flap. The mind seems permitted to roam freely, without having to squeeze into extended focus. There is a great calm, that property of people not connected to clocks. Bahians break appointments without qualms. No one explains or apologizes. In lieu of a sense of time, however, a stranger is offered esteem, friendliness and bemused tolerance for one's un-Bahian ways.

Nowhere if a guide does not show up, one can do Bahia alone. From the flat waterfront



Street scene.



The New York Times

area and its string of forts, one is hoisted in giant public elevators — encased in huge concrete towers — to the upper city. Here the finest museums and colonial buildings are in the historic part of town, within a few blocks. By one local count, more than 20,000 structures predate the mid-18th century.

Being fond of the past, Bahia has museums of all sorts. There are museums for postcards, for coins, for maritime maps and instruments. The most impressive ones, including the Museum of Sacred Art, have enough silver, sculptures, jewelry, furniture and paintings to dazzle students of colonial or religious art.

I rather liked the tiny, misnamed Museo da Cidade, or City Museum, once a private home, now full of the charm of mismatched and transplanted objects. It overlooks Pelourinho (Largo do Pelourinho), the spot where slaves were punished until well into the 19th century. A first room, darkened with thick curtains, seemed like a haunted private theater. Large life-size mannequins were covered with faded costumes and talismans of Candomblé, the spiritist religion brought from Africa by the slaves. Up the narrow staircase there was a display of mementos and Victoriana, bequeathed by a prominent family. Peering at the satin sachets, silver finery and love notes, one felt almost indiscreet. Then, unexpectedly, another room offered an exhibition of African, gypsy and Hindu headpieces entitled "Thirty ways to tie the turban." Each style had a name, and so one encountered, all tied in knots, Andacous and Bizarro, Jovial and Triumphant.

A few hundred yards up a climbing, narrow street is the former medical school, which seemed to have even more spirits and ghosts per square inch than most places in town. Its past ivory-colored grandeur is still

tangible, despite missing roofs, decaying porches and peeling statues of ancient learned men. Along its garden paths, kept moist and moldery by the thick canopy of trees, one expected poets to be making notes about the passage of time.

In one recently restored wing is the country's new and only Afro-Brazilian Museum. A modest though fascinating exhibition traces Candomblé objects, fetishes, masks and ceramics to their places of origin in the countries now known as Benin, Zaire and Angola. In its last room on huge wooden panels are the much extolled carvings of Candomblé gods by the contemporary sculptor Carybé.

There is also a museum of medicine and an exhibition of Brazilian archaeology, spread out through the former hospital wing. On this surprising tour, during a moment of deep concentration among the Amerindian axes and funeral vases, I heard cheerful piano music coming in. It turned out that a ballet group had also taken up residence in a former hospital ward.

Outside, along the cobblestone streets and squares, tantamount to a large outdoor museum, a visitor with a taste for Baroque will find that the style reached heights never dreamed of along the Mediterranean.

Craftsmen here had more rosewood to work with, gold was cheaper and imagination less bound by conventional forms. Church walls and altars contain pink clouds, tropical birds, mulatto faces, male and female figures that are far from demure. The Church of São Francisco de Assis has a plethora of gilded cherubs and carvices. Next door, the Church of the Third Order of São Francisco has one of the city's most masterful and ornate Baroque facades. Inside the church, the life-sized statues of saints reputedly led a double life: Smugglers, so the story goes, used to hide jewelry and other pieces of contraband under the saints' cloth robes. The city has close to 130 churches; it is a difficult task to see them all.

It is the exuberance of nature, fueled by three cultures, that has made the Baianos Brazil's great orators — jugglers and gymnasts of the spoken word. Their favorite pastime is to sit and weave stories, night after night, eating heavily, drinking local firewaters or bitter cordials to dissolve the solid fare. And at the slightest excuse, Baianos burst into public speech, as baroque as the flourishes of their churches and with an almost oracular ring.

A friend traveling to Rio de Janeiro recently recalled sitting next to a Baiano who was making his maiden flight. As the voyage neared its end, the hostess delivered the usual courtesies over the sound system, thanking the passengers. The Baiano rose to his feet. "On the contrary," he began, "it is we the passengers, who must thank you," and he worked his way through a long list of merits of the crew. After several minutes, the Brazilian, a good-natured and tolerant kind, cheered the man.

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## Analyzing Oscar Roles

Continued from page 7

York Times reporter Sydney Schanberg in "The Killing Fields").

"Why has anybody nominated me for an Oscar? I don't know. I think the first criterion why people get nominated is that the movies they play their characters in are good. After that, I guess it helps if it's a big part. I would have thought the things that are special about this man I play would have argued against a nomination. He's presented in an unimpressive way. Usually audience response to a character comes out of real sympathy for the guy. We didn't court sympathy, didn't make him cuter or make him get cozy with the audience. That's an opportunity you don't get very often in big parts in movies because sympathy has to go to the leading character. But if there's a noble and to acting, it's where people get a chance to look at themselves as they are to themselves.

"I spent an intense three days with Sydney Schanberg over a period of a few weeks. It made the preparation of the part easier, made it easier to nail down the specifics of the character. But it was hard for him. There was no fencing around or feeling each other out. He poured himself out. It's a tremendous act of trust to put your life story in someone's hands."

Jessica Lange (for her role as Jewell Ivy, a

farmer's wife faced with the forced foreclosure of her family farm in "Country").

"It's hard for me to separate the playing of the character from the making of the film, because it's my film. It sprang out of the knowledge I had of what was going on in rural America, and I co-produced it. I think we made a good, small, honest film — not sentimental, not romanticized. With my happiness over being nominated, there's disappointment that my nomination was the only nomination we got. I have to separate myself from what Hollywood calls success and think of success on a more intimate level. "Country" has been used for organizing farmers and educating them to the fact that they are not isolated cases. I've gotten letters from farmers who said they hadn't been to a movie in 15 or 25 years before "Country" and that they had stood up at the end and cheered.

"The part of Jewell Ivy was more familiar to me than any other part I've played. I drew from all my aunts in rural Minnesota. I wanted to convey the tremendous strength and tenacity of these women in balance with a heartbreaking vulnerability. Jewell Ivy is not the type of character you can embellish and make bigger than life. I tried to keep my performance absolutely honest, even though that was not the most showy acting choice."

Jeff Bridges (for his role as an alien explorer from a distant planet in "Starman"): "When I first got the part I thought that the sky was the limit, that I could go anywhere with the character. But the line I had to walk became thinner and thinner. I had to be as consistent as possible in order not to rip the fabric of the love story.

"How do you create an alien? I thought about some of the crazy people I've known who I thought might be alien. I observed my three-and-a-half-month old daughters because I wanted to have their innocence, the

way kids make a mistake without knowing it's a mistake. I worked with a friend who's a dancer with isolating parts of my body and moving just one at a time. It was almost as though Starman was seated in the head and riding the body, giving each limb an assignment.

"The character is a device to look at ourselves in a fresh way. I share with Starman the belief that we shorthchange the positive side of ourselves — our capacity to love."

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## aging

Continued from page 7

and tragic in Beth Henley's "Miss Saucer Contest," it reaches a chrysalis in David Mamet's "Glengarry Glen Ross."

Then in pungent locker-room dialect, it's play revolves around the "board" at estate office. Every salesman's hope is to get to the possibility of getting to the "names on the board" in order to be fed the best "leads" for the job.

So long ago, the business deal was an art, it took talent, flair, a kind of sixth sense. Now it has been reduced to wheedling, to crooked misrepresentation. A way a man like Shelley Levine can be in order to sell it to one of the sisters. He will be found out. Like Loman he is a has-been. Only some men can still stay in the swim, men like Loman who do not believe in "the morality," and pretend that they can each day "without fear." The comeliness here is a struggle for sheer survival — a struggle against becoming a failed therefore a nonperson.

OR the average person this fearless, empty existence is an impossibility. Those who have had a glimpse of the emptiness yawning under the varnished surface of our consumer society may be tempted to make the final old, grand calling it quits. Such is the decision at by the daughter in Marsha Norman's "Night, Mother."

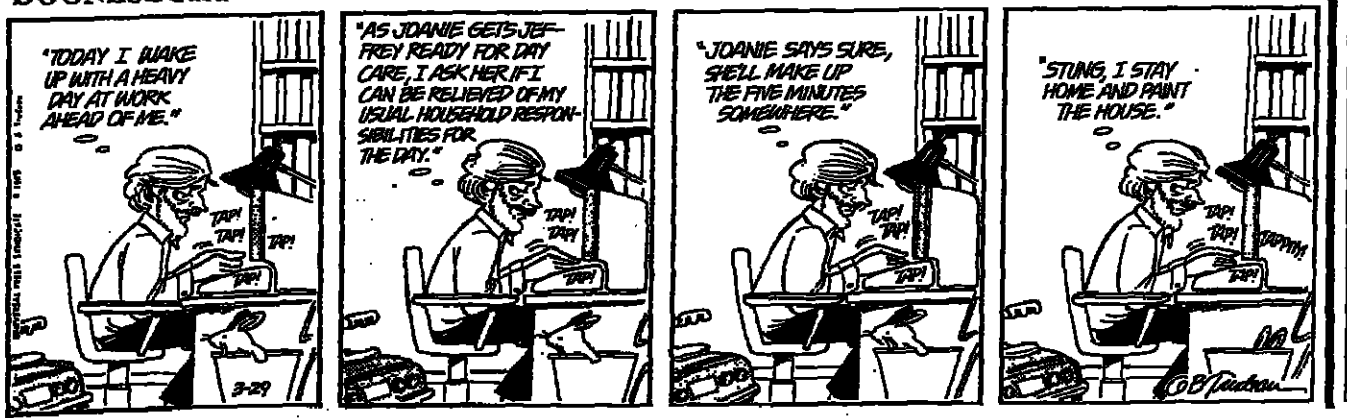
only son, a drug user, it is this dreary assortment of cleansers, soaps, paper towels, cans and garbage bags, that generates its own kind of hell.

The red and gold Chinese restaurant and dreary real estate office of "Glengarry Glen Ross," the bare, almost unfurnished motel room in "Fool for Love," the motish living room and kitchen of "Night, Mother," speak of a world offstage, the vast spaces of an invisible society numbed by materialism, the receding myth of success, and a complete lack of spiritual dimension. Although the texts of these plays are in no sense political, the accurate picture depicted on the stage conveys a message that becomes clearer with time. By burying the political in the subtext, our contemporary dramatists instruct us without preaching, provoke us to thought and awareness by means of laughter and tears.

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Rosette C. Lamont is a professor of comparative literature at Queens College and at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York.

## DOONESBURY



## "MAKE MINE A LARGE ONE."

BRINGS BACK MEMORIES OF HAPPIER TIMES. WHO WOULD have thought a new play on botany would prove a source of constant hilarity throughout the evening? But despite the lethargy the topic instantly induced in one at school, such a subject is keeping audiences rolling throughout Europe.

### ON TOUR

PART OF ITS immense charm is that "Make mine a large one" has such a wide appeal. (Though one must confess that those with a more cultured taste will probably find it wittier than those who labour under the misconception that Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew" is a course in animal husbandry.) The plot has an international flavour. The main personalities are drawn from countries as diverse as Morocco, Saxony and Indo-China and feature such characters as Coriander, Angelica, Orris and Juniper. Although at first sight such a mixture might appear a little uncomfortable, it is the skill with which they have been seamlessly blended that guarantees the end result.

I raise my glass to the creators of the production, Bombay Gin. It is indeed their unique distillation that keeps one amused.

And I for one shall oft return to my favourite bar to watch it run and run—into my glass.





AMEX Stock Index		
High	Low	Close
228.52	225.76	226.12

Some brokers said strength in these groups might reflect concern over a slowing economy, since food and utility stocks are regarded as "defensive" issues that stand to suffer relatively little impact from down cycles in business activity.

Others argued, however, that enthusiasm for the utilities betokened expectations of further declines in interest rates, which might benefit the market as a whole.

Unocal led the active list, up 2 at 49%. An investment group headed by T. Boone Pickens, chairman of Mesa Petroleum, increased its stake in the company to 13.6 percent with the purchase of a large block of shares Wednesday.

The group, which had previously declared it was buying the stock strictly for investment purposes, said Thursday that it was considering seeking to gain control of the company or to restructure it.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

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 8. 子女: 2  
 9. 健康状况: 良好  
 10. 兴趣爱好: 读书, 运动  
 11. 特长: 写作  
 12. 座右铭: 天道酬勤  
 13. 自我评价: 为人正直, 工作认真  
 14. 社会评价: 同事尊敬, 学生喜爱  
 15. 未来规划: 继续深造, 提高业务水平

هكذا من الأصل



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MARCH 29, 1985

### TECHNOLOGY Dow's Artificial 'Lung' Filters Nitrogen From Air

By JOHN HOLUBA  
New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — The air we breathe is largely useless. Seventy-eight percent of the mixture of gases we know as air consists of nitrogen, with essential oxygen making up only about 21 percent and various compounds of elements, such as carbon dioxide and argon, accounting for the rest.

As we breathe, we bring these gases into contact with a membrane, which is the lining of our lungs. The selectively passes through the membrane to enrich depleted cells, while the more abundant nitrogen is, for the most part, inhaled and exhaled. Chemical Co. has recently developed a device that uses an artificial lung to separate oxygen from nitrogen for use in a number of ways, but can, in effect, produce a stream of pure oxygen. Dow says this is the first industrial use of the new technique for air, although it has been used in other applications, such as removing carbon dioxide from natural gas. The device is a hollow fiber finer than a hair. The fiber is made of a polyolefin plastic material, because it permits the passage of oxygen, water vapor and carbon dioxide at several times the rate of nitrogen. Polyolefin has the material involves a combination of olefins, or olefin polymers, which are packed into a tube that is four to five meters long and about 10 inches in diameter. The large of fibers presents a very large surface to the incoming air, enabling it to take place. The hollow cores of the fibers are connected to a waste pipe. compressed to 75 pounds (34 kilograms) to 90 pounds per inch — standard in most plants — in both the raw material and the finished product. The air is fed into a tube running down the middle of the module and uniformly to the bundle of fibers. nitrogen, water vapor and whatever carbon dioxide is in the incoming air, while the nitrogen is swept past by the flow of oxygen. The oxygen-enriched stream exits the other end of the unit, while the nitrogen is taken in a connection on the side. said the units were capable of producing nitrogen of 95 to 99 percent purity, although the output decreases as the purity of the incoming air falls. "Ninety-five percent purity is the most

**Nitrogen has important uses in the food industry.**

nitrogen has a variety of applications in the chemical and metal-processing industries. It also has important uses in the food industry where, by displacing oxygen, it prolongs the shelf life of packaged foods such as coffee and cereals. It can also be used as a protective atmosphere in the refining and storing of fresh produce such as apples and pears, extending the storage life of apples by up to nine years. The Dow device is a hollow fiber finer than a hair. The fiber is made of a polyolefin plastic material, because it permits the passage of oxygen, water vapor and carbon dioxide at several times the rate of nitrogen. Polyolefin has the material involves a combination of olefins, or olefin polymers, which are packed into a tube that is four to five meters long and about 10 inches in diameter. The large of fibers presents a very large surface to the incoming air, enabling it to take place. The hollow cores of the fibers are connected to a waste pipe. compressed to 75 pounds (34 kilograms) to 90 pounds per inch — standard in most plants — in both the raw material and the finished product. The air is fed into a tube running down the middle of the module and uniformly to the bundle of fibers. nitrogen, water vapor and whatever carbon dioxide is in the incoming air, while the nitrogen is swept past by the flow of oxygen. The oxygen-enriched stream exits the other end of the unit, while the nitrogen is taken in a connection on the side. said the units were capable of producing nitrogen of 95 to 99 percent purity, although the output decreases as the purity of the incoming air falls. "Ninety-five percent purity is the most

### Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on March 28, excluding fees.  
Source: Reuters, London, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 11:00 a.m.

	U.S.	West.	Japan.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Spain.	U.K.	Switzerland.	Belgium.	Netherlands.	Sweden.	Denmark.	Norway.	Finland.	Yen.
1 U.S. dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 West. dollar	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85
1 Japanese yen	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007
1 French franc	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015
1 German mark	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035
1 Italian lira	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004
1 Spanish peseta	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
1 British pound	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007
1 Swiss franc	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015
1 Belgian franc	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015
1 Dutch guilder	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
1 Swedish krona	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
1 Danish krone	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
1 Norwegian krone	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
1 Finnish markka	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
1 Japanese yen	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007

Interest Rates

	U.S.	West.	Japan.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Spain.	U.K.	Switzerland.	Belgium.	Netherlands.	Sweden.	Denmark.	Norway.	Finland.	Yen.
1 U.S. dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 West. dollar	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85
1 Japanese yen	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007
1 French franc	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015
1 German mark	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035
1 Italian lira	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004
1 Spanish peseta	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
1 British pound	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007
1 Swiss franc	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015
1 Belgian franc	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015
1 Dutch guilder	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
1 Swedish krona	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
1 Danish krone	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
1 Norwegian krone	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
1 Finnish markka	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
1 Japanese yen	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007

Gold Prices

	U.S.	West.	Japan.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Spain.	U.K.	Switzerland.	Belgium.	Netherlands.	Sweden.	Denmark.	Norway.	Finland.	Yen.
1 U.S. dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 West. dollar	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85
1 Japanese yen	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007
1 French franc	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015
1 German mark	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035
1 Italian lira	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004
1 Spanish peseta	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
1 British pound	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007
1 Swiss franc	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015
1 Belgian franc	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015
1 Dutch guilder	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
1 Swedish krona	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
1 Danish krone	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
1 Norwegian krone	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
1 Finnish markka	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
1 Japanese yen	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007

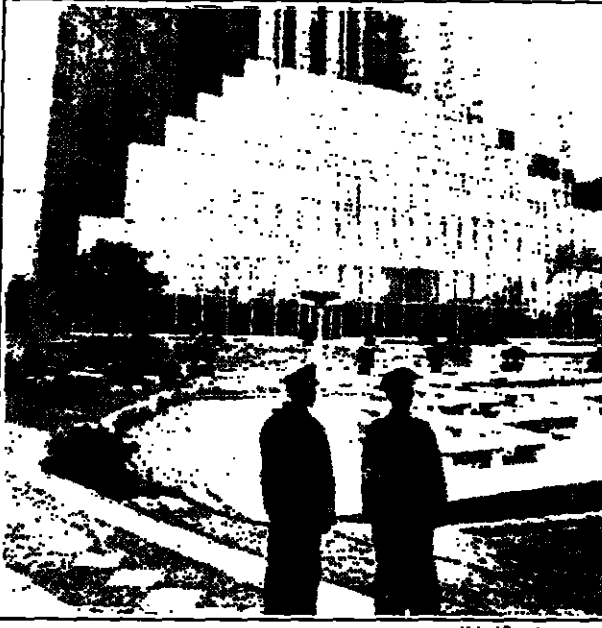
### U.S. Gap On Trade Worsens Exports Suffer Steep Decline

WASHINGTON — The U.S. trade deficit widened to \$11.4 billion in February, the worst showing since September, as exports suffered their steepest decline in seven years, the government reported Thursday. The Commerce Department said last month's deficit was 11.3 percent higher than the \$10.3-billion deficit recorded in January, and was the biggest monthly imbalance since an \$11.5-billion deficit last September. The deterioration in February resulted from an 8-percent drop in export sales, the largest monthly decline since a 10.3-percent fall in January 1978. Last year, the United States had a record \$123.3-billion merchandise trade deficit. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige has predicted the deficit this year will climb to \$140 billion. The country's poor trading performance has been blamed in part on the high value of the dollar, which makes U.S. goods more expensive and harder to sell overseas while increasing Americans' appetite for cheaper imports. Commenting on the worsening figures, Mr. Baldrige noted that for the first two months of the year the deficit was running at an annual rate of \$130 billion, worse than last year's \$123.3-billion imbalance. "U.S. exporters continue to struggle with the handicaps imposed by the strong dollar, slower growth abroad and by foreign import barriers," Mr. Baldrige said. "Further increases in imports and higher trade deficits lie ahead," he added, noting that even with the declines in recent days, the dollar is still valued 2.2 percent above its December level. As usual, the United States sustained its largest trade deficit with Japan. This was \$4.2 billion, 15.2 percent above the \$3.7-billion imbalance in January. The deficit with Canada was \$1.8 billion; with Taiwan, \$1.1 billion; and with Western Europe, \$1.9 billion. The department said overall imports dropped 1.3 percent in February, falling to \$29.3 billion compared with \$29.7 billion in January. The drop came from an 11.8-percent decline in petroleum imports, which in turn offset increases in imports of Japanese cars, clothing, and motor vehicle and tractor parts. Imports of cars from Japan rose 47 percent in February to a total of \$1.56 billion. The February decline in exports reflected decreases in sales of various manufactured goods and agricultural commodities. Sales of aircraft, electrical machinery, office equipment, automobiles and fertilizers were all down from their January levels, the department reported. U.S. sales of manufactured goods totaled \$12 billion in February, down 9.9 percent from the January level.

### Sheraton Gains a Foothold in China

Prestige Hotel Turns to U.S. Management

By John F. Burns  
New York Times Service  
BEIJING — John Kapiolotas smiled when someone suggested Sheraton Corp.'s entry into the hotel business in China, was like the cavalry riding in. "I wouldn't say we see it quite like that," the chairman of the hotel chain said recently, referring to his company's contract, signed March 15, to take over management of the Great Wall Hotel. The \$75-million luxury hotel is a prestige project owned jointly by a U.S. company, E-S Pacific Development & Construction Co., and the Chinese state tourist monopoly, China International Travel Service. It represents the largest single investment involving U.S. interests since Deng Xiaoping reopened China to foreign equity holdings six years ago. Mr. Kapiolotas, 57, was here to sign the management contract that gave the ITT-owned Sheraton Corp. its first foothold in a communist country. With representatives of the owners looking on, he was reluctant to say what many people in Beijing have known for some time: that the hotel badly needed an injection of professional management of the kind that a large U.S. hotel chain could provide. For months before the Sheraton agreement, there was talk that all was not well at the Great Wall, the 22-story tower of shimmering gray steel that stands over the flat brown landscape of Beijing. The hotel, which opened in December 1983, has been troubled by thin patronage at its 10 restaurants and lounges, low room occupancy and difficulty in maintaining four-star standards among its 1,700 Chinese employees. Spokesmen for the hotel's U.S. co-owner, E-S Pacific, have answered published reports that the hotel was in financial trouble by insisting that its finances were sound. But diplomats here say negotiations last year with the London-based bank syndicate that put together the original loan package led to a "stretching out" of the repayment terms, and that at least one participant, Allied Bank International, balked at the new terms. The Great Wall has come to symbolize Mr. Deng's controversy. (Continued on Page 13, Col. 2)



Guards posted outside the Great Wall Hotel.

### Pickens Group Says Next Target May Be Unocal

NEW YORK — An investor group led by T. Boone Pickens, a Texas oilman, said Thursday that it was considering seeking to gain control or restructure Unocal Corp., an international oil company with annual sales of \$11.5 billion. In the past, the Pickens group had said only that it had been buying stock in Unocal for investment purposes. Thursday's disclosure came a day after the group, known as Mesa Partners II, said it had bought 6.7 million shares of Unocal stock for \$321.6 million, increasing its holdings in the Los Angeles-based company to 13.5 percent of its stock. Unocal, the most active stock on the New York Stock Exchange on Thursday for a second straight day, closed at \$49.625 per share, up \$2. Mesa Partners II now has spent \$1.05 billion to buy 23.7 million of Unocal's 173.7 million common shares outstanding. Mr. Pickens is chairman of Mesa Petroleum Co., which has headquarters in Amarillo, Texas, and which holds a 90-percent interest in the investment partnership. In the past, Mr. Pickens has launched takeover fights against Cities Service Co., Gulf Corp. and Phillips Petroleum Co. Although he has not succeeded in those bids, Mr. Pickens and his partners have earned hundreds of millions of dollars by either selling their stock back at a profit or by being outbid by other suitors. The Pickens group said Thursday that it was seeking a two-month postponement of Unocal's annual shareholders' meeting, which is scheduled for April 29, so directors and shareholders can evaluate any plan the partnership might submit. Although no plan was disclosed, the Pickens group said it could offer to buy a controlling interest of the company. Other alternatives, it said, would be a company program to repurchase Unocal stock from shareholders or the sale or distribution of Unocal's assets. The group also said that if shareholders agreed to adjourn the meeting until June 28, it might put forward its own candidates for the Unocal board. Barry Lane, a Unocal spokesman, declined comment on the announcement. Earlier this week, however, Fred Hartley, chairman of Unocal, attacked corporate raiders in general. "We must eliminate the legal fiction, tax code twists, the easy money, and the speculative mania that's making it so simple to destroy productive companies," Mr. Hartley said.

### France Said to Seek Trade-Money Tie in Talks

By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune  
PARIS — France has threatened to block negotiations on trade liberalization that have been sought by the Reagan administration, unless the talks are accompanied by a commitment from major industrialized countries to reform the world monetary system, French and U.S. officials said Thursday. Reagan administration officials in Washington, speaking on the condition that they not be identified, rejected linking trade and monetary reform. France and the European Community Commission want monetary reform placed high on the agenda at the annual summit meeting of major industrialized democracies, in Bonn on May 2-4. The leaders of the United States, France, West Germany, Japan, Britain, Italy, Canada and the EC Commission will attend. "We might be willing to talk about monetary issues at Bonn, but there can be no question of monetary reform, as the French are describing it, being tied to the trade round," a U.S. official said. "What's more, it's not a question of whether we have the round, but who will be there



# Thursdays NYSE Closing

Tables include the actionwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Open Close

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Open	Close
17.75	17.25	IBM	3.00	5.5	15.0	177.50	172.50	175.00	174.00
17.50	17.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	0.0	175.00	170.00	172.50	171.00
17.25	16.75	Apple	0.00	0.0	0.0	172.50	167.50	170.00	169.00
17.00	16.50	Oracle	0.00	0.0	0.0	170.00	165.00	167.50	166.00
16.75	16.25	Unisys	0.00	0.0	0.0	167.50	162.50	165.00	164.00
16.50	16.00	Spacelabs	0.00	0.0	0.0	165.00	160.00	162.50	161.00
16.25	15.75	PerkinElmer	0.00	0.0	0.0	162.50	157.50	160.00	159.00
16.00	15.50	GenCorp	0.00	0.0	0.0	160.00	155.00	157.50	156.00
15.75	15.25	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	157.50	152.50	155.00	154.00
15.50	15.00	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	155.00	150.00	152.50	151.00

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Open Close

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Open	Close
15.25	14.75	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	152.50	147.50	150.00	149.00
15.00	14.50	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	150.00	145.00	147.50	146.00
14.75	14.25	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	147.50	142.50	145.00	144.00
14.50	14.00	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	145.00	140.00	142.50	141.00
14.25	13.75	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	142.50	137.50	140.00	139.00
14.00	13.50	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	140.00	135.00	137.50	136.00
13.75	13.25	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	137.50	132.50	135.00	134.00
13.50	13.00	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	135.00	130.00	132.50	131.00
13.25	12.75	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	132.50	127.50	130.00	129.00
13.00	12.50	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	130.00	125.00	127.50	126.00

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Open Close

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Open	Close
12.75	12.25	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	127.50	122.50	125.00	124.00
12.50	12.00	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	125.00	120.00	122.50	121.00
12.25	11.75	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	122.50	117.50	120.00	119.00
12.00	11.50	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	120.00	115.00	117.50	116.00
11.75	11.25	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	117.50	112.50	115.00	114.00
11.50	11.00	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	115.00	110.00	112.50	111.00
11.25	10.75	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	112.50	107.50	110.00	109.00
11.00	10.50	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	110.00	105.00	107.50	106.00
10.75	10.25	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	107.50	102.50	105.00	104.00
10.50	10.00	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	105.00	100.00	102.50	101.00

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Open Close

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Open	Close
10.25	9.75	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	102.50	97.50	100.00	99.00
10.00	9.50	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	95.00	97.50	96.00
9.75	9.25	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	97.50	92.50	95.00	94.00
9.50	9.00	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	95.00	90.00	92.50	91.00
9.25	8.75	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	92.50	87.50	90.00	89.00
9.00	8.50	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	90.00	85.00	87.50	86.00
8.75	8.25	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	87.50	82.50	85.00	84.00
8.50	8.00	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	85.00	80.00	82.50	81.00
8.25	7.75	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	82.50	77.50	80.00	79.00
8.00	7.50	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	80.00	75.00	77.50	76.00

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Open Close

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Open	Close
7.75	7.25	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	77.50	72.50	75.00	74.00
7.50	7.00	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	75.00	70.00	72.50	71.00
7.25	6.75	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	72.50	67.50	70.00	69.00
7.00	6.50	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	70.00	65.00	67.50	66.00
6.75	6.25	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	67.50	62.50	65.00	64.00
6.50	6.00	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	65.00	60.00	62.50	61.00
6.25	5.75	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	62.50	57.50	60.00	59.00
6.00	5.50	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	60.00	55.00	57.50	56.00
5.75	5.25	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	57.50	52.50	55.00	54.00
5.50	5.00	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	55.00	50.00	52.50	51.00

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Open Close

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Open	Close
5.25	4.75	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	52.50	47.50	50.00	49.00
5.00	4.50	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	50.00	45.00	47.50	46.00
4.75	4.25	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	47.50	42.50	45.00	44.00
4.50	4.00	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	45.00	40.00	42.50	41.00
4.25	3.75	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	42.50	37.50	40.00	39.00
4.00	3.50	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	40.00	35.00	37.50	36.00
3.75	3.25	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	37.50	32.50	35.00	34.00
3.50	3.00	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	35.00	30.00	32.50	31.00
3.25	2.75	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	32.50	27.50	30.00	29.00
3.00	2.50	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	30.00	25.00	27.50	26.00

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Open Close

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Open	Close
2.75	2.25	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	27.50	22.50	25.00	24.00
2.50	2.00	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	25.00	20.00	22.50	21.00
2.25	1.75	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	22.50	17.50	20.00	19.00
2.00	1.50	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	20.00	15.00	17.50	16.00
1.75	1.25	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	17.50	12.50	15.00	14.00
1.50	1.00	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	15.00	10.00	12.50	11.00
1.25	0.75	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	12.50	7.50	10.00	9.00
1.00	0.50	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	10.00	5.00	7.50	6.00
0.75	0.25	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	7.50	2.50	5.00	4.00
0.50	0.00	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	5.00	0.00	2.50	1.00

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Open Close

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Open	Close
0.25	0.00	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	2.50	0.00	1.00	0.50
0.00	0.00	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Open Close

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Open	Close
0.00	0.00	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Open Close

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Open	Close
0.00	0.00	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Open Close

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Open	Close
0.00	0.00	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Open Close

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Open	Close
0.00	0.00	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Open Close

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Open	Close
0.00	0.00	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Open Close

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Open	Close
0.00	0.00	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Open Close

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Open	Close
0.00	0.00	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Open Close

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Open	Close
0.00	0.00	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Open Close

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Open	Close
0.00	0.00	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Open Close

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Open	Close
0.00	0.00	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Open Close

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Open	Close
0.00	0.00	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Open Close

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Open	Close
0.00	0.00	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Open Close

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Open	Close
0.00	0.00	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Open Close

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Open	Close
0.00	0.00	Boji	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



BUSINESS ROUNDUP

# Ohio Thrift Is Reopened After Misconduct Claim

The Associated Press  
[NATI] — As concerned sav-  
ings and loan officers in Ohio  
reopened a savings and loan  
that had been closed after  
one or more of its offi-  
cials withdrew their money  
from deposits.  
Savings & Loan Co.  
ednesday proceeded with  
of the institution's books.  
Thomas Batties, Ohio's  
any superintendent of sav-  
ings, said Oakmont  
yet money demands and  
allowed to remain open.

## Ohio Insurance Not to Go Public

YORK — Prudential In-  
surance Co. of America, the big-  
gest insurer in the United States,  
has decided against  
a public offering of its  
shares. Prudential is a  
financial services company, mean-  
ing it has no capital stock and is  
not controlled by policy-  
holders who receive dividends  
on their policies.  
The company had a group studying  
the possibility of converting to a  
public company. "As a result  
of our studies, we have decided  
not to proceed at this time with  
conversion of Prudential to a  
public company," said a spokesman  
in New Jersey.

## 'Lung' Cancer Air

From Page 11  
said Stephen G.  
marketing managers for  
membrane department  
systems, in contrast, can  
99.9 percent purity, but  
unlike other filters, this  
device is not needed in many  
as.  
The airstream is enriched  
26 percent to 27 percent  
which can be applied in  
as of a plant or simply  
to the atmosphere.  
The device is not entirely sure  
molecules pass through  
faster than others,  
Reynolds, the chief re-  
sponsible for the project, said. Mo-  
le weight cannot ex-  
plain the phenomenon, since  
the molecular weight of  
the membrane used  
several times faster  
than, whose molecular  
weight is 100,000.

While in the Dow system,  
company calls Genexon,  
the 300 standard cubic  
feet per hour, and the  
unit is hooked up in paral-  
lel as much gas as a user  
standard system con-  
sists of modules that can pro-  
duce standard cubic feet of  
gas an hour on a continuous  
basis.

The action was the latest chap-  
ter in a public crisis for many sav-  
ings and loans in Ohio that began  
with a run on deposits at Home  
State Savings Bank, which had bor-  
rowed \$670 million from a Florida  
securities dealer that collapsed  
March 4.

The Home State run forced the  
Cincinnati-based thrift to close  
March 9, and Governor Richard F.  
Celeste closed 69 other privately  
insured Ohio savings and loans six  
days later.

State officials on Wednesday put  
Oakmont under the control of a  
state conservator, saying at least  
one officer of the thrift may have  
closed a personal account during  
the crisis two weeks ago. A state  
order March 13 had prohibited  
such withdrawals.

Mr. Batties declined to identify  
the officer or officers allegedly in-  
volved.

The state and federal bank ex-  
aminers' findings will be turned  
over to the Ohio attorney general  
and to Lawrence Kane, a state-  
appointed special prosecutor who  
is investigating the Home State col-  
lapse, Mr. Batties said.

Ohio state officials have said the  
closed thrifts cannot reopen for full  
service, other than deposits and  
\$750-per-month maximum with-  
drawals by depositors, unless the  
thrifts can obtain federal insur-  
ance, convince the state they can  
qualify for it or are taken over by a  
federally insured bank.

By early Thursday, 26 of the  
closed thrifts had fully reopened  
under those requirements.

## Pan Am Crews Return to Work

United Press International  
NEW YORK — Pan Ameri-  
can World Airways' 5,800  
ground workers began return-  
ing to work Thursday after a  
monthlong strike.

Pan Am approved a three-  
year contract with the Trans-  
port Workers Union Wednes-  
day, and members were sent  
home calling them back to  
work. The union struck Feb. 28.  
The tentative settlement was  
reached Saturday.

Striking mechanics, baggage  
handlers and flight dispatchers  
voted 3,583 to 2,193 for the new  
three-year contract, which in-  
cludes a 20-percent wage in-  
crease and a cash bonus. The  
workers two years ago had given  
the financially troubled airline  
a 14-percent wage conces-  
sion.

## Zanussi Says It Remains in Trouble

ROME — Zanussi SpA, the  
troubled Italian domestic ap-  
pliance group taken over by Electro-  
lux AB of Sweden last year, said  
Thursday that it has shed 4,800  
of its 18,800 jobs over the next  
three years.

Gianmario Rossignolo, the Zan-  
ussi chairman, told a news confer-  
ence after presenting the group's  
three-year plan to the govern-  
ment and trade unions that the company  
was still technically insolvent de-  
spite ElectroLux's rescue and in-  
jection of money. Carlo Verri,  
the managing director, said Zanussi

## Bank of Boston Discloses More Errors in Reporting

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
BOSTON — Bank of Boston  
Corp. failed to report another \$110  
million in international cash trans-  
actions of more than \$10,000, Wil-  
liam L. Brown, the company's  
chairman, told the annual meeting  
Thursday.

Mr. Brown said the bank holding  
company on Wednesday filed 1,200  
reports with the federal govern-  
ment on the transactions.

He said about \$73 million of the  
amount represents 59 bank-to-  
bank transactions between the cen-  
tral bank of Haiti and Bank of  
Boston's international banking  
subsidiary in Miami. Eight-hun-  
dred transactions, nearly \$20 mil-  
lion, were foreign-exchange trans-  
actions with Canadian banks  
dating from July 1980.

Mr. Brown said an internal re-  
view was continuing and if addi-

tional unreported transactions are  
found they would be disclosed.

First National Bank of Boston,  
the holding company's major unit,  
pleaded guilty to a felony charge in  
February that it had failed to re-  
port \$1.22 billion of international  
cash transactions.

In the aftermath of that scandal,  
banks across the United States  
have been re-examining their pro-  
cedures. On Wednesday, Irving  
Trust Co. and Manufacturers Han-  
over Trust Co. said they had violated  
the U.S. Bank Secrecy Act by  
having failed to report to federal  
authorities hundreds of millions of  
dollars in cash transactions.

Irving said it had failed to report  
1,659 transactions with 38 foreign  
banks, totaling \$292 million. Man-  
ufacturers Hanover said it had  
failed to file required reports on  
1,400 international transactions in-  
volving \$140 million.

Both banks said they now have  
filed the necessary reports, and that  
the errors were oversights and did  
not result from any attempt by or-  
ganized crime to disguise the ori-  
gins of cash acquired from illicit  
sources.

Analysts said the violations,  
though involving large sums, ap-  
peared to be administrative errors  
rather than deliberate attempts to  
evade the law.

The Treasury act requires banks to  
report to the Treasury Department  
any cash transactions of \$10,000 or  
more. The intent is to help authori-  
ties fight illicit drug trafficking by  
making it difficult for criminals to  
convert huge amounts of small-den-  
omination bills. (Reuters, NYT)

## Swiss Brokers Join Japanese In New Firm

By Lynne Curry  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Tradition Service  
Holding SA, a Lausanne-based  
subsidiary of Compagnie Finan-  
ciere et de Credit SA, a Swiss finan-  
cial group that provides money  
broking and specialized banking  
services, and Nagoya Tanshi Co., a  
Japanese money-broking firm,  
have agreed to establish a joint ven-  
ture in Tokyo.

Called Meitan Tradition Co., the  
new organization will act as an in-  
ternational foreign-exchange and  
deposit broker in Tokyo.

Tsutomu Tsunamitsu, currently  
president of Nagoya Tanshi Co.,  
will be the new company's presi-  
dent.

Nagoya Tanshi will have a two-  
thirds stake in the company and  
Tradition will hold the remaining  
one-third. Nagoya Tanshi will es-  
tablish a wholly owned subsidiary  
with capital of 50 million yen  
(\$200,000) to which it will transfer  
the business of its foreign depart-  
ment. Nagoya will then sell 33 per-  
cent of its shares in the new subsidi-  
ary to Tradition Service Holding.

## Britain Sets Up Panel For Investor Protection

Britain's Department of Trade  
and Industry has appointed Mark  
Weinberg, chairman of Hambro  
Life, the largest British unit-linked  
life insurance company, to head a  
new watchdog group for investor  
protection.

Mr. Weinberg was named chair-  
man Thursday of the new Market-  
ing of Investments Board, which  
will cover the regulations of such  
investments as life insurance and  
unit trusts. The creation of the  
group was proposed by Trade and  
Industry Secretary Norman Tebbit  
in a white paper in January.

Mr. Weinberg will continue as  
chairman of Hambro Life, which  
was acquired by BAT Industries  
PLC in February.

Creditanstalt-Bankverein, Aus-  
tria's biggest bank, is setting up  
a subsidiary in Glasgow, CA Indus-  
trial Finance Ltd., mainly to fi-  
nance capital-equipment purchases  
by small and mid-sized companies.

The state-controlled bank  
named James Hamilton managing  
director of CA Industrial, which  
has authorized capital of £2 million  
(\$2.5 million). He previously was  
managing director of Grindlays In-  
dustrial Finance, a unit of Grin-  
dlays Holdings PLC, recently ac-  
quired by Australia & New  
Zealand Banking Group Ltd.

Dresdner Bank AG of Frankfurt  
has appointed Hans Jürgen Dorn  
representative of its new office in

Taipei. Mr. Dorn was previously  
based in Frankfurt as assistant vice  
president in the bank's international  
division.

Citibank has appointed Phillip B.  
Lassiter division head for East  
Asia, responsible for overall man-  
agement of Citibank's corporate  
banking activities in the Philip-  
pines, Taiwan, Hong Kong and  
China. Mr. Lassiter, now located in  
Manila, succeeds James J. Collins,  
who has become Japan division  
head and country corporate officer.

Philadelphia National Bank has  
named Jim Hildebrand chief ex-  
ecutive officer of its London mer-  
chant bank, which is expected to  
open this summer. Mr. Hildebrand  
was previously managing director  
of Continental Illinois Ltd., the  
merchant bank bought by First In-  
terstate.

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300	2000-2020	2020-2040	2040-2060	2060-2080
300	2000-2020	2020-2040	2040-2060	2060-2080
300	2000-2020	2020-2040	2040-2060	2060-2080

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1404 to 1411 incl. 1661 2385 to 2387 incl.

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5271 to 5281 incl. 5323 5339 to 5341 incl.

5344 to 5356 incl. 5358 5483

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**March 28****NASDAQ National Market Prices**[illegible]

## loating Rate Notes

**March 28**[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

## China Sees Trade Rising by 5.3%

## Japan Steel Capital Spending

*Reuters*

**TOKYO** — The combined capital spending of Japan's six major steelmakers is expected to fall 1.4 percent to \$11.80 billion yen (about \$2 billion) in the fiscal year that ends March 31, 1986, from an expected \$19.30 billion yen in the current fiscal year, company spokesmen said Thursday. The fiscal 1984-85 figure is down 29.5 percent from a year earlier, they said.

### Japan Steel Capital Spending

**TOKYO** — The combined capital spending of Japan's six major steelmakers is expected to fall 1.4 percent to 511.80 billion yen (about \$2 billion) in the fiscal year that ends March 31, 1986, from an expected 519.30 billion yen in the current fiscal year, company spokesmen said Thursday. The fiscal 1984-85 figure is down 29.5 percent from a year earlier, they said.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

### Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the INT:

<b>BANK JULIUS BAER &amp; CO. LTD.</b>	\$ 151.96	<b>DOBLEFLEX LIMITED</b>	\$ 2.94
(a) Seaboard	\$F 92.40	(a) Multicurrency	\$ 2.94
(b) Seaboard Int'l	\$ 100.00	(b) Dollar Term	\$ 2.94
(c) Seaboard Amer	\$ 110.00	(c) Dollar Long Term	\$ 2.94
(d) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(d) Pound Sterling	\$ 18.83
(e) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(e) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(f) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(f) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(g) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(g) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(h) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(h) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(i) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(i) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(j) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(j) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(k) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(k) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(l) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(l) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(m) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(m) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(n) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(n) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(o) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(o) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(p) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(p) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(q) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(q) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(r) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(r) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(s) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(s) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(t) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(t) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(u) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(u) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(v) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(v) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(w) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(w) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(x) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(x) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(y) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(y) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(z) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(z) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(aa) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(aa) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(ab) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(ab) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(ac) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(ac) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(ad) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(ad) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(ae) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(ae) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(af) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(af) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(ag) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(ag) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(ah) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(ah) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(ai) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(ai) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
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(an) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(an) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(ao) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(ao) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(ap) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(ap) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(aq) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(aq) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(ar) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(ar) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(as) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(as) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(at) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(at) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(au) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(au) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
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(aw) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(aw) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(ax) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(ax) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(ay) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(ay) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(az) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(az) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(ba) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(ba) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(bb) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(bb) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(bc) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(bc) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(bd) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(bd) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
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(bf) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(bf) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(bg) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(bg) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(bh) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(bh) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(bi) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(bi) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(bj) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(bj) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(bk) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(bk) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(bl) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(bl) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(bm) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(bm) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(bn) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(bn) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
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(bq) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(bq) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(br) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(br) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(bs) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(bs) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(bt) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(bt) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(bu) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(bu) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(bv) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(bv) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(bw) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(bw) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(bx) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(bx) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(by) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(by) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(bz) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(bz) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(ca) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(ca) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(cb) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(cb) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(cc) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(cc) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
(cd) Seaboard Pacific	\$ 110.00	(cd) Swiss Franc	\$ 2.94
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